LIBERTY STANDARD.

"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND, UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF."—Lev. 25: 10.

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Moral Reformation.

From the Morning Star.

American Paraphrase.

EXPEDIENCY.

"Expediency," "Expediency," is the unceasing vociferation of American politicians; and to the safety and support of local and sectional interests, "come up" many ecclesiastical associations, who are the abettors of the abominable system of American slavery, which is wontonly drinking down the blo-blood of our nation. We would not be guilty of useless vituperation, or use personally offective: but the truth must be sustained in its glory, and every man endowed with susceptibility is under a positive obligation to give prominence to that which will pass the ordeal of Jehovah, without suffering any diminution. At this age, while in morgrandeur, the Sun of Righteousness is shedding his rays upon nations, there are many who give Holy Writ a pro-slavery character; and virtually charge the Almighty with incongruity in the government of his creatures. All who resort to the Bible for proof in support of slavery, are directly charging Omnipotence with inequality, which charge is repeatedly and publicly made by many modern religionists. God has said, "that his ways are unequal."—Wisdom herself stands aghast, and human agony grows pale and trembles at such gross perversications, as are inculcated in the following paraphrased Scriptures:

1. "He that stealeth a man," *except* he has African blood in him" and selleth him, or if he be found in his hands," *except* the laws forbid emancipation," he shall surely be put to death."

2. "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," *except* when slaveholders enact that a slave "owes no his master and to all his family a respect *without bounds*, and an *absolute obedience*."

3. "For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise saith the Lord; I will send him in safety from him that puffeth at him," *unless* he is a slaveholder.

4. "Deliver the poor and needy; rid them out of the hand of the wicked," *except* some ecclesiastical body advise you, "wholly to refrain."

5. "The Lord executeth righteousness and judgment for all that are oppressed," *except* slaves and colored people.

6. "He that despiseth his neighbor," *except* he has a colored skin," sinneth."

7. "Rob not the poor," *except* they are black, "because he is poor—for the Lord will plead their cause, and spoil the soul of those that spoiled them," *except* they are slaveholders.

8. "Open thy mouth for the dumb," *except* they are slaves: "plead the cause of the poor and needy," only don't desecrate the holy Sabbath, by doing so on that day.

9. "So I returned and considered all the oppressions that are done under the sun," *except* in the slaveholding states.

10. "Relieve the oppressed," *except* they are slaves.

11. "For they shall cry unto the Lord, because of the oppressor, and he shall send them a Saviur, and he shall deliver them," if the slaveholders will let him.

12. "He that despiseth the gain of oppression," is a great fanatic.

13. "Cry aloud, (not against slaveholding) spare not, (the abolitionists,); lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show my people (except they are members of our church) their transgressions, and their sins," except they are slaveholders.

I. J. W.

Kinery, Me. 1842.

* See laws of Louisiana.

The Press.—The Prussian Government has issued an order considerably enlarging the freedom of the press—another important evidence of the gradual progress of social freedom in the leading German kingdom. All printings of more than twenty leaves are to be exempt from censorship; but twenty-four hours before publication, a copy must be deposited with the police directors.—The police can exercise no other power than that of denouncing the work to the tribunals; they cannot make a previous seizure, or prevent publication.

It is said that the Evangelical party in the Church of England, are to make the first move in a threatened separation, and to call themselves the Reformed Church of England.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, that the N. Y. Bible Society has been the means of distributing 10,000 Bibles or New Testaments during the past year. Receipts, $5,500 being about $3,000 less than last year. This decrease is attributed to the pressure of the times.

In the United States it is estimated that there are 52,000 of the descendants of Abraham. They have 59 synagogues. In 1805 there were but five synagogues, and about 4,000 Jews.

Mendi Mission.

The following letters from the A. S. Reporter are very encouraging to the friends of that mission, and should secure for it a liberal support. Mr. Raymond has carried the temperance war "into Africa" in a successful manner. He has been in great want of funds, but has received some relief. Other letters will hereafter be published.

Mr. Raymond to Rev. S. S Jocelyn.

York, Sierra Leone,
West Africa, Oct. 7, 1842.

Dear Brother Jocelyn:—I was greatly rejoiced at the reception of your kind and sympathizing letter. Man is a sympathetic being. I was rejoiced to find you could not see any sufficient ground of discouragement to lead me to abandon the idea of estnblishing a mission in some part of the country connected with Mendinna. Abnudon the mission! It must not, *cannot* be done. People must not thiuk this mission a failure because we are hindered by providence a few months at York. Neither must they think life we are entirely lost to the world while we stop here. Far from it. I believe that many in York will bless God to all eternity for the sojourning of the Mendi mission among them.—When I came to this place it was indeed in a deplorable situation in a moral point of view. There were two religious societies, the Wesleynn, which numbered about 100, and the West Africnn Methodist, which probably numbered more. The preacher of the West African Society is an old soldier—cannot read n word, and appears to take pride in his ignorance. If he lived in America, he would be called a drunkard. Often have I seen him with the drinking in the grog shop. Not long since I understood he spent the whole night with a drinking party. The members of that society are among the foremost at wakes, &c. The Wesleyan was n little better, yet the members thought it not wrong to drink nud to nttend wakes, &c. Dishonesty appeared to be universal.—There seems to be an universal opinion that it is not wrong to cheat a white man. It is hardly possible to make them believe that n white man has not "plenty of money." Licentiousness is almost universal. At a single leaders' meeting, which we hold every Sunday evening, we excluded four, three of whom were for adultery. It is very common for men to have children by their nppreticé girls (the liberated African boys and girls are bound out, and are called apprentices.) especinlly if they have none by their wives.

Though such was the moral state of the church and the people, yet they were not without the outward form of religion. Every morning nt day-break there is a prayer meeting in both chapels, and n meeting of some kind every night in the week. On the Sabbath at 10 o'clock there is preaching in both chapels, and also in the evening. At two o'clock there is Sabbath School in the Wesleyan. It is due from me to say, that it is seldom you will hear an oath here. I do not recollect hearing one since I have been here, save that from a person who did not belong to the place.

On the Sabbnth this town will well compare with many of our New England villages for stillness and quiet, and is far before our western towns.

When I first came here I took a view of my moral field, and went to work in the name of Israel's God. The first effort I made was for the Subbath School. In one single week it arose from about 40 members to 140. During the rains I think the school has numbered from 100 to 150. It will probably increase as the weather becomes dry. It is an interesting school, I have a Bible class of 20.

I had not been here long before I learned about the custom of holding "*wakes*" over the dend. I examined the subject, and found it not only iniquity, but a *system* of iniquity. I informed myself fully way by conceal, by making inquiry, and by going to the *wake* myself, &c. I then came out and exposed them, and preached against them. About this time I went to Freetown, and mentioned the subject to brother Rankton. What was rather singular, he had given the subject to the *leaders* that very week for consideration. He gave me authority to exclude all who had anything to do with them.

A short time ago Mr. Hughes, the manager, called on me. I told him what had been done in respect to wakes. He appeared to be much pleased. I understood the next day that he sent for the sargeant of the old soldiers, and told him that what I told him about wakes was true, and told him to tell the old soldiers to give them up.

I commenced to preach about drinking at the same time, in connection with wakes. They go hand in hand together. On one Saturday night, at our leaders' meeting, I laid the subject before the (class) leaders. I pointed them to the drunkenness in the streets, &c., and asked them, What can be done? "We most stop drinking ourselves," said one. "Very well," said I, "that is the only way. I will give you one week to think about it, and then I want to see how many will join me never to drink anything that will intoxicate. As I said this a deep sigh escaped from one of the leaders. During the next week I prepared a teetotal pledge. At the leaders' meeting on the next Saturday evening, I presented and explained it. To my surprise 6 out of 7 leaders signed. One would not give up *sour* palm wine. That would intoxicate, and therefore could not sign. (Palm wine when sweet, will not intoxicate.) The next day I preached upon the subject from, Acts xvii. 30, "The times of this ignorance God winked at," &c. At the close of the sermon I read and explained the pledge. At the close of the meeting I gave an opportunity to all who wished, to sign the pledge. That day our number increased to 16, I think. It has gradually increased since, till now we enrol 50 under the teetotal banner.

This people, though wicked, are not a gospel-hardened people. In my preaching to them I aim to instruct the heart rather than the head. For this reason I use simple words, broken English, Creole, &c. My object is to convey truth, and I do not care what kind of n vessel it is conveyed in. I would as soon take a calabash as a gold pitcher.

As yet there have been but few souls converted, but it seems to me the Lord is preparing for a great work. Some few souls are revived. Brother Decker and Bunyan are different men entirely from what they were when I came here. As brother Decker says, they "just *begin* to be Christians."

My labors have not been confined to the souls of the people. When I first came some people came for medicine. Some brought their sick children to me. I sometimes gave medicine, but always of the simplest kind. It so happened, that most that took my medicine got well immediately. As a natural consequence, I have a great many applications.

Continue to pray for us.

Your brother,

WM. RAYMOND.

Letter from a Mendina.

The subjoined letter is from Thomas Bunyan, a native African. He is an assistant school-teacher and an exhorter, at York.—*He is from the same country as Cinque.* We have here a specimen of what the Mendians can do when properly instructed, and especially when converted to God. This letter affords great encouragement to prosecute the Mendi mission with energy.

York, Sierra Leone, West Africa, Oct. 7th, 1842.

Lewis Tappan, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I take the liberty to write to you—pray excuse me, for I never have had the pleasure of seeing you, but have heard of you by Mr. Raymond, and also by my countrymen, the "Mendi people."

I have reason to believe you are a faithful man in the cause of God. Pray go in the strength of the Lord, and may He bless you and crown your labor of love with success, and give you your heart's desire;—for the Lord has promised to be with all them that love him, and He will surely supply all their need.

Sir, in the month of January we heard that the "Mendi Mission," from America, had arrived in Freetown. Why, Sir, I am unable to tell you how I was rejoiced to hear such news as this Mendi Mission from America. Glory to God for the gospel of his Son, who died to save sinners, of whom we are the chief! When we heard of this in York, I was unable to do anything with myself, I was so overjoyed for the "Mendi Mission," wishing to see them as soon as I heard the news. I left my soul drawn out with such love that I felt willing to be member of the Mission. Not because I would like to live with my country people, and go home and my countrypeople, which you will not doubt; but this is not the love I speak of. The love of which I speak is love to God for the gospel, and for the great deliverance wrought out in such a wonderful manner by His hand for my countrypeople. I feel to give glory to God for this great deliverance; and glory will I ever ascribe to the name of our God, for the gospel of his Son, our blessed Savior.

On the 6th of February Mr. Steele, on his way to Sherbro, visited York, with three or four of the Mendians, viz., Cinque, Banna (Wa.) Fu-li (Wa.) and James B. Covey, the interpreter. I was very glad to see them: I had a long sweet conversation with them. They told us how wonderfully the hand of Almighty God had delivered them from slavery,—and how all the good people in America loved them as their own countrymen,—and that two white missionaries were with them. That their "*head man*" was at Freetown,—that was Mr. Raymond. They said they were going to Sherbro, to find a good place for settlement. I felt very glad to hear the gospel go through to our own native land. They left us on the 7th February.

On Saturday March 12, Mr. Raymond visited York. On Sunday, the 13th, he addressed the congregation, in the morning service, and this was his text:—"And as thy servant was busy here and there, he was gone." 1 Kings, xx. 40. When he began to dispense his text and speak upon it, Sir, I cannot describe to you how the congregation felt under that sermon. As for myself, I felt altogether to wonder at the mighty work of God. This was the first preaching we heard from him. On their way home, you would have heard half or most of the congregation saying, this is the man we want in York for our teacher; and professors of religion saying this is the man our God has sent to wake us.

I do not feel to say this because we make a god of Mr. Raymond. Far from it.—Neither because we love him very much, and are not willing for him to go to the place where God sends him to work. Far from it. But because of the mighty power of the gospel shown forth in him, by God. This we feel and prove, by all his ways, actions and preaching.

I feel in my own experience and others besides me, a sure evidence that God sent Mr. Raymond into Africa for the purpose of warning poor African sinners to flee from the wrath to come, and point them to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world. Sir, I hope you will not think we are giving glory to Mr. Raymond.—God forbid! All praise and glory belong to God.

On the 15th of March Mr. Raymond returned back, and on Friday the 18th he removed, with all his family, from Freetown to York. I frequently went and visited him and his family, at his own house. I found their ways quite different from ours, and all the Europeans or Americans I ever saw in this colony. I was quite surprised at it. I have learnt many lessons which I never thought about before. For instance, they will drink nothing that will make them drunk: even the "Mendi people" drink nothing but cold water. I have never seen a European or American before in this colony, who did not drink. I was a servant under several Europeans, from 1821 to 1839 and they all drank. Even our ministers, they drink—not rum—but brandy, gin, wine and some others which I do not name, are their constant drink. They think a glass or two, after preaching, will be a benefit to their constitutions.

When Mr. Raymond came here, there was not a single soul in York that would not drink. The old soldiers, the liberated Africans, the Creoles,—they all drink.—And how do you suppose, Sir that drinking became so common in this place? Why, Sir, it comes through the companies. So many nations, be sure so many companies you will find. These companies have certain rules for them to walk by.—When a member of a company dies, some one goes to the company's bank and takes out as much money as the rules allow.—They then hold a *wake*. It is a general rule to hold the wake for seven days. Everybody who goes into the place where the wake is held, will receive one or two glasses of rum. They drink night and day, till the seven days are fulfilled. In this way little boys and girls, and all, learn to drink.

When Mr. Raymond looked upon this great wickedness, that is, drunkenness, he cried out against it with the power of God, and not in vain.

On one Saturday evening as we held our leaders' meeting, he consulted with us about this great wickedness, which many missionaries, in years past, coming into this colony and even dying here, have left untouched. Sir, they dare not touch it when they drank themselves.

Mr. Raymond wrote a pledge, and read it to us, saying, whosover will sign this pledge, will from this day forward drink nothing that will make him drunk, and have nothing to do with the intoxicating cup.—There were seven leaders of us. We took this subject into serious consideration.—Six of us felt it our duty to sign the pledge; one did not sign. In a short time our number increased to forty-nine.

I found I was nothing but a babe in Christ. I felt I had never known anything about God as I ought. Through Mr. Raymond's instructions and prayers, God opened my eyes to see what I was. I felt trouble in my mind. I said to myself, I am mocking God, while I am drinking and doing all these wicked things, and say I am praying to God.

Oh! what a glorious thing the Lord has done for us, in sending Mr. Raymond here in Africa to reprove us, of all this wickedness! Glory to God for the reception of temperance here in Africa! May God bless the friends of temperance in America!—and may they pray that the temperance cause may revive here in Africa—that the drunkards may forsake their drunkenness, and become sober men.

As soon as I saw my wickedness, and fell right before the cross of my Savior, and had a view of the very bosum of his bleeding love, what a change did I perceive in myself with respect to the world! It appeared "all vanity and vexation of spirit." I found it necessary to my peace of mind to come from among them and be separate. I gave myself to prayer, and many a happy hour of secret delight I enjoyed in communion with God. I mourned over my sins, and sometimes was greatly afflicted through unbelief, and by temptations to return to my old ways. Sir, I never had such experience as this before. I have been made a partaker of his pardoning grace, through the operation of his Holy Spirit, and I am permitted to draw nigh unto him as my Heavenly Father, who is ever ready to hear and answer prayer.—Alas! how little have I improved the blessed privileges. I feel that I too much resemble the barren fig tree; but, blessed be God, I know I have an Intercessor who ever lives to plead my cause. And how often has he said "Spare him yet another year!"—How has he performed the part of the vine dresser,—sometimes by painful trials, and not unfrequently by personal afflictions.—What effect have these had upon my heart? I feel conscious, deeply conscious that I have not profited by them as I might have done; but now I cry, O Lord, help me by faith to draw nigh unto thee! O Lord I am thine, save me from myself and sins!

I now feel a charge in me which I never felt before. Oh! what a glorious change indeed! As soon as I fell right down to the cross of Christ, he removed my dark cloud of sins away, which drew me back from God, and I beheld the bleeding arms of his love. Glory to God for this great change! I now feel revived in my soul,—I can now give glory to God for this glorious and happy gospel, for I now can say with boldness, by the grace of God, that I am very happy in my soul with my God. I bless God that I can now trust in Christ, entirely, for salvation, and know that he will save me to the end. I wish to rejoice more and to glorify God more fully by testifying of his power and grace; for I feel that I am as a "city set on a hill, that cannot be hid." Unworthy as I am, I have found, by experience, that the more I have seen of the greatness and goodness of God, and the nearer the union I have had with him through the Spirit of his love, the more humble and self-abased I have been. May the Lord overshadow me with his presence, that I may sit beneath the banner of his love, and find the consolations of his blessed Spirit sweet and refreshing to my soul!

It is my heart's desire that I may love and serve Him better. I have found the way in which He does more particularly bless me; viz, by giving me a whole soul to prayer, and fasting and watching unto prayer, and also by attending on the public ordinances of religion. These are the channels through which my God conveys the riches of his grace and precious love to my soul.

While attending upon these means of grace, I have often found it to be, indeed, the time of refreshing and strengthening from the presence of the Lord. It is then that I can see my hope and interest in the Covenant of His love, and praise Him for his mercy to the greatest of sinners.

I pray God to give you strength according to your day. I rejoice to see in you, as I trust, a brother soldier; and though we are at a great distance from each other, and differ in our outward regimentals, I hope we serve under the same spiritual Captain.

Pray, Sir, do not be offended at the freedom and manner of my writing. Pray excuse all faults.

Your humble servant in the bonds of the Gospel.

THOMAS BUNYAN.

Political.

The following from Mr. Leavitt's correspondence in the Emancipator, we wish to preserve as a matter of history, equally interesting to Maine as to Mass.

Whig support of Mr. Adams.

A loud demand has been made by the friends of Henry Clay in Massachusetts, that the opponents of slavery were bound to support the whig party because that party in Congress supported Mr. Adams. To test this, I have examined the Journals of the House during the whole of what has generally been called "Mr. Adams' Trial," beginning with his presentation of the celebrated Haverhill Petition, praying Congress to dissolve the Union.

The petition was presented on Monday, Jan. 24, and Mr. Gilmer moved the resolution of censure.

Tuesday, Jan. 25. The first move was an attempt to suppress the whole subject, and to cut off Mr. Adams from saying a word in his defence—he being known to be earnestly desirous of being heard by the country.

Mr. J. C. Clark, of New York, whig, moved to lay Mr. Gilmer's resolution on the table. Lost, yeas 94, nays 112.

The only Northern whigs who voted in the negative were Lane of Ind., Mason of Ohio, and Stuart of Illinois, all decidedly pro-slavery men.

Mr. T. F. Marshall of Ky., whig, offered a substitute.

Wednesday, Jan. 26. Mr. Adams raised the question, will the House consider these resolutions? and briefly opened his plan of defence.

Mr. Fillmore of N. York, whig, again moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost, yeas 70, nays 100.

The only Northern whigs who voted in the negative were Calhoun of Mass., Casey of Illinois, Giddings of Ohio, Slade of Vt., Messrs. Baker, Briggs, Burnell, Cushing, Hudson, Saltonstall, and Winthrop, all in favor. Also, Messrs. Brockway, Osborne, Smith, Trunbull, and T. W. Williams of Ct., Hall, Mattocks and Young of Vt., and Allen, Fessenden and Randall of Maine.

Thursday, Jan. 27. The vote was taken on Mr. Adams' question of consideration, and the motion to consider passed, yeas 118, nays 75; showing how strong at that time was the party determined to crush Mr. Adams.

Among the Northern whigs who voted in the affirmative were Casey and Stuart of Illinois, Cravens and Lane of Indiana, J. R. Ingersoll and Ramsey of Pa.

The Southern whigs who voted in the negative were Arnold, Botts, G. Davis, Greene, J. P. Kennedy, Pearce, Rodney, Underwood and Washington.

The Northern democrats who voted nay, were Brewster, R. D. Davis, Ferris, and J. G. Floyd of New York.

Next, Mr. R. W. Thompson of Indiana, whig, again moved that the whole subject lie on the table.

Friday, Jan. 28. Mr. Thompson's motion was lost, yeas 96, nays 110.

The Northern whigs who voted nay, were S. A. Andrews, and Giddings of Ohio; Baldwin and Gates of New York; and Slade of Vt.

Messrs. Baker, Briggs, Burnell, Cushing, Hudson, Parmenter, Saltonstall and Winthrop of Massachusetts again voted to silence Mr. Adams. Also, Messrs. Allen, Fessenden and Randall of Maine; Boardman, Osborne, Trumbull, and T. W. Williams of Ct.; and Hall, Mattocks and Young of Vt.

Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, were occupied with other matters.

Wednesday, Feb. 2. Mr. Adams asked the House to pass four resolutions, calling for information which he averred to be material for his defence. The question came up on the first.

Mr. Gilmer of Virginia, moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. J. D. Jones of Maryland, whig, moved that the whole subject lie on the table. Lost, 89 to 111.

The Northern whigs voting in the negative, were S. J. Andrews, Barnard, Birdseye, Childs, Fessenden, A. L. Foster, Gates, Giddings, Granger, James, Morgan, Slade and Winthrop. It is easy to see by this vote that the tide had begun to turn. Among the Northern whigs who voted again to silence Mr. Adams, were Barker, Briggs, Cushing, Hudson of Massachusetts, Mr. Parmenter, democrat, voted yea) Also, Allen and Randall of Me.; Everett, Hall, Mattocks and Young of Vt.; and Boardman, Brockway, Osborne, Trumbull and T. W. Williams of Conn.

Mr. Gilmer's motion was also lost, 89 to 107. No Northern whig voted to deprive Mr. Adams of this part of his defence.—The resolution was carried, 87 to 96. No Northern whigs in the negative.

The second resolution passed, 95 to 84.

The third and fourth resolutions of Mr. Adams were then laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Gentry of Tennessee, whig, Messrs. Casey, Cowen, Cushing, Everett, Hudson, S. Mason, Stratton, J. T Stuart and Van Rensselaer, Northern whigs, voting to deprive the Representative of so much of the means of defence.

Thursday, Feb. 3. Another resolution of Mr. Adams was passed without debate or division. This day the whig reporter of the National Intelligencer suppressed a most material part of Mr. Adams' speech, and afterwards burnt the notes of the same, so that it is irrecoverably lost.

Friday, Feb 4. No vote was taken.

Saturday, Feb. 5. Mr. Adams moved that, to give him time to prepare his defence, the subject be postponed until Thursday, Feb. 17. but the indications of the temper of the House led him to withdraw it.

Monday, Feb. 7. Mr. Botts of Va., whig, moved that the resolution of Mr. Gilmer, and all proceeding arising therefrom, be on the table. Mr. Adams said that under the evident impatience of the House, he would no longer object to this course. The motion was now carried, 106 to 93.

The question on the reception of the petition was taken, and lost, yeas 40, nays 166, or more than four to one.

The honored FORTY are Allen, Fessenden and Randall of Maine, Adams, Burnell, Calhoun, Hastings, Saltonstall and Winthrop of Mass.; Cranston and Tillinghast of R. I; Everett and Slade of Vt; Babcock, Barnard, Birdseye, Childs, Christenden, J. C. Clark, J. G Floyd, A. L. Foster, Gates, Granger, Linn, Maynard, and J. Young of N. Y.; Ayerigg, Halsted and Stratton of N. J; J. Cowper, James, and Toland of Pa.; S. J Andrews, Giddings and Morrow of Ohio; Cravens of Ind.; Howard of Mich.; Botts of Va.; and Arnold of Tenn.

Among the Northern whigs who voted against the right of petition in this test trial, were Baker, Briggs, Cushing and Hudson of Mass.; Boardman, Osborne, Smith, Trumbull, T. W. Williams and C. Mattocks and A. Young of Vt; Cowan, Patrick Goode, Irvin, Irwin, Lawrence, S. Mason, Mathiot, C. Morris, Pendleton, Ridgway, W. Russel, Stokely of Ohio, &c., &c.

This is whig support of Mr. Adams and of the right of petition. The people of No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6 and No. 7, have here ample reason to call on their representatives for an explanation on this subject. Mr. Saltonstall in No. 2, renominated. The whig convention in No. 3, renominated Mr. Cushing before they nominated Mr. Robinson. Mr. Parmenter is re-nominated for No. 4, as also Mr. Hudson in No. 6, and Mr. Baker in No. 6, and there is no reason for supposing that Mr Rockwell is ahead of Mr. Briggs in No. 7. In short, the test trial has proved these all wanting. Let them have all the credit they are justly entitled to, in this or any other particular, but it must be admitted that in this case of Mr. Adam's trial, those of them who did come up to the mark, did it *after* Mr. Adams had, single handed, met and discomfitted the enemies of Human Rights. And some of them voted wrong to the very last.

Gov. Ford, of Illinois, in his inaugural address to the Illinois Legislature, says the debt of that state is $15,000,000 and he plainly gives the creditors of the State to understand the [illegible] never can or will pay them, and that they must look to the property, and [illegible] for payment. He works, [illegible] to be made for winding up and retiring their bills from circulation.

Ninth District.—The vote for Member of Congress in this district, in all the towns but Milford and Nor hbridge, is, for Jackson 3012, for Wilkinson 3059, Scattering 201.—No choice.

Communications.

For the Liberty Standard.

A Word about a Convention.

Mr. Editor :—I perceive by the last Standard that our Methodist brethren in Massachusetts who used to be abolitionists, good and true, are waking from their long sleep, and have resolved to *do* something for the removal of the "sum of all villanies" from the Church. That is right. Better late than never. My heart is with them, and my bodily presence should be with them if it were practicable, but I have agreed, you know, to be at our State Anniversary which occurs at the same time of their proposed Convention.

It strikes me, that we had better have a convention in this State, as soon as may be, and make an effort to collect our scattered forces and put them in battle array against the Mother of Abominations. We have slumbered too long already over the wrongs of the poor bondman, and the pollutions and enormities of slavery in the church. We have had enough of contemplative, inoperative abolitionism, and I rejoice that brethren are beginning to bestir themselves. And now shall we move in this State? What say brethren? shall we have a convention? and if so, when and where? Will some of you issue a call? C. C. Cone.

Jan. 5, 1843.

We take the liberty to publish the following extract of a letter from a highly intelligent abolitionist, and hope to hear from him again.

"I hope you will get on well with the paper and lose nothing of your zeal in the good cause of abolition until the point aimed at is fully secured. To gain that point is worthy of the most untiring zeal, and vigorous efforts of which man is capable. With that point more will be gained to these U. S. than was ever contemplated. Yes, I speak advisedly when I say, that the abolition of slavery in this country will be far greater matter of joy, than was the achievement of our independence. At this, the mere politician would no doubt scoff; but every real philanthropist will join me, and I had almost said that he who does not see it so, is worthy of but little confidence as a statesman; for he must be blind as a bat, to the terrible consequences of the continuance of slavery; or he must be unfeeling and heartless as a monster. But slavery must die; its knell will be rung. Already its death warrant is sealed. The struggle may, and probably will be long, and desperate, but it must die, and what I most fear is, that it will go down in blood; for what could be more just than that those who have shed blood, lived and grown rich on blood, should have *blood to drink*. May a gracious God avert such a dire calamity; so I pray, but I confess it is not as I wish it was, the prayer of faith. My prevailing opinion is, that the slaveholding states of this Union are destined to witness the scenes of St. Domingo.

Yours truly.

The following article, written by a worthy gentleman, we thought of publishing for the sake of the cause, but then our modesty checked us. We cannot think we have so nearly attained our precise object. But lest its "object" should not be fully secured, it is inserted.

From the Morning Star.

Liberty Standard.

This is an Anti-slavery paper published at Hallowell, Me. and edited by Austin Willey, subscription price $2 per annum, rather high, if we compare the size of the paper with many others at the same price, but how when we consider its value, and the fact that it is sustained, as all similar papers are by the few, and not the many.

This paper, so far as we are able to judge, (and we have been a constant reader of it for six or eight months past) breathes the true anti-slavery spirit, and is worthy of the patronage of all true abolitionists. It is not as some professed abolition papers are, a vehicle of slander and abuse against church and state, nor is it rendered a medium for bilious spirits to pour out their infidel spleen under covert of the high and holy cause of Abolition. But it contains a bold and manly exposition of the principles of human freedom, and wields a powerful arm for God and the slave. To be sure, that part of the ministry that sides for the oppressor is sharply rebuked, as it should be, and a slavery-favoring church has line upon line, and precept upon precept; yet all in the spirit of charity and love; at least so far as the editorial is concerned. We do not say this for the editor's sake; but we do it for the slave, for humanity, for the sacred cause of freedom and right.

Our object in noticing this paper at this time is to stir up our anti-slavery brethren in this state to give to it their support, and thus subserve the cause of the oppressed, and carry out the principles they profess. Dear brethren, you are called upon to act as well as say. Your voice for the slave, bold and strong, comes peal after peal from your Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, but does corresponding action follow all these high professions? You cannot go out and lecture; perhaps you cannot write, and thus contribute a mite to pour out truth and light on this great subject; but others can, and your are bound to sustain them.

In subscribing for a good abolition paper, you will receive the benefit of the expense in the information it contains, and more than that, will help support a powerful agent of this cause. There is a loud call for action. As the conflict waxes warmer and warmer, the foul spirit of slavery becomes more arrogant. Look at the case of Latimer. Think of New England's becoming the hunting ground of southern kidnappers. Think of our public officers being called upon to take upon themselves the part of blood-hounds to pursue the panting fugitive who has struck for the north star and the hallowed staple of Victoria's throne!! And they in the name of God proclaim that Bunker's sacred soil, and Plymouth's hallowed rock, and our revered father's graves, shall be no longer thus insulted and profaned!—You perhaps take the Star, and think that here is anti slavery enough—Not half—not a quarter. The Star has to many objects to maintain, as a religious paper,—to do full justice to a subject of this magnitude. You need an additional paper, all devoted to this object. No moral subject is worthy of more interest, more prayer, more exertion. The spirit of universal freedom is upon both sides of the waters; the question is borne on as an issue; the conflict is approaching a crisis. Let every true friend of the slave, let every true friend of Christ do his duty, and the result will be speedy and glorious.

J. F.

Lebenon, Dec. 31, 1842.

Mr. Austin Willy, Sir:—I send you here enclosed one dollar to help sustain Mr. Leavitt at Washington as a reporter.—Though a small sum yet it will help some. The abolition cause seems to be gaining ground in this town, though it has been a hard struggle since the liberty party commenced. Last September five of us in number were called every thing but honest men. The general cry by the Loco's was, it is a whig trick, and the cry of the Whigs was that they were surprised we should carry that ticket; but I think another year will give us more liberty votes in this town. I am now engaged in circulating the liberty petition, and think from what success I have met with, that three fourths of the town of Lebanon would give their names to that petition if I had time to circulate it. I rejoice in the prospect of the abolition cause and feel well in so doing, and I think that those tracts will do great good. Some of us think of giving some thing to the cause soon, and shall write to that effect.

Yours affectionately,
Nahum Hersom.

The Police.

The following is from Samavil Weller, a shrewd writer for the Tocsin of Liberty who lives in Washington.

☞ Please read.

But I wish to call attention to one of the measures of the present Whig Congress, which may be conjured with their past pledges of regard for human rights: I refer to the famous

Auxiliary Guard,

established to protect this city from incendiaries and robbers, and to keep the public property safe, and for other—not named purposes.

☞ There have been more stores broken open, and more incendiary attempts, since the Guard was established, than for many years before, in the same space of time! Do you ask why this is so?

The answer is easy. ☞ The Guard, instead of doing their duty, have been prowling about, searching the houses of colored people in search of fugitive slaves, that they may get the reward offered for them! This fact they cannot deny.

It is right that the people of the Free States should know for what purposes their Representatives have taxed them with the support of this infamous Guard, in the Nation's Capital.

The most active of this crew are Cox and Little. The other night one of them started a woman out of the house in which she lived, because it was said that she was from Alexandria, and had no free papers. She ran into a *fodder* house, (hay) and of course they caught him. Cox will get $50 for his share of the reward, besides his $30 a month from the Government.

You are aware of the city law, requiring the watch to take up colored people who be found in the streets after 10 o'clock at night. The pale faced rowdies want the streets to themselves, after that hour! The colored people are generally within doors, after that hour, that it is a matter of great regret on the part of the watch, they lose their fees! So they talk of limiting the time of the colored people to 9 o'clock! No colored person can pass after 10 o'clock, no matter how respectable he is, unless he is a tool in their hands to betray his own color. This then, is a most important part of the duty of the Auxiliary Guard, which a *Whig Congress* imposed upon us, and to sustain which they tax the people $7500 a year!

I would call attention to the rascality practised in our city.

☞ Nelson Hackett, the fugitive slave given up by Sir Charles Bagot, last summer, to the authorities of Arkansas, as a felon, was surrendered to his master as a slave, *without trial*, and immediately sold to Texas. So says Senator Fulton. The Canadian authorities will be careful hereafter how they surrender a Canadian freeman, (free by British law, and the laws of Nature and of God,) on pretence of his being a fugitive. Human liberty is not to be held so cheap, that a slaveholder's false oath can be hallowed to sacrifice it.

Negro Insurrection.—The New Orleans Tropic of the 16th, states that there is no little excitement in the parishes of Concordia, Madison and Carroll, in the state of Louisiana, in consequence of the slaves in that section. It appears, continues the Tropic, that there are now in swamps of parishes about three hundred runaway negroes, all of whom, it is presumed, are armed. Some fifteen or twenty negroes have been arrested and examined, and from the facts elicited on the examination, it is believed we contemplated about Christmas. The plot seems to have been extensive, embracing in its operation negroes from nearly every plantation in the three parishes.

What rules the Nation? "In its industrial, financial and political relations, slavery is at the bottom of all the action of Congress; it is that thing which pervades, colors and controls, by its unpronounced, but ever-present influence, *all the measures and operations of the government.*"

Hon. Caleb Cushing.

Such testimony will not be doubted.

At Sparta, a man was liable to ao action for not marrying at all, or marrying too late, and for marrying improperly.

LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, JAN. 11, 1843.

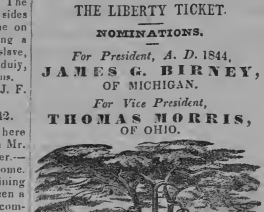
"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; AND THIS, SO FAR AS MY SUFFRAGE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING."—*George Washington.*

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

NOMINATIONS.

For President, A. D. 1844,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.



"The righteous shall grow like a Cedar in Lebanon."

Annual Meeting of the Maine Anti-Slavery Society.

The eighth Annual Meeting of the *Maine Anti-Slavery Society*, will be holden at HALLOWELL, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SIMON PAGE, *Sec'y.*

Hallowell, Dec. 13, 1842.

State Liberty Convention.

A Grand State Liberty Convention will be held in Hallowell, on the nineteenth day of January next, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the LIBERTY PARTY at the next Sept. election.

SETH MAY,
JOHN E. GODFREY,
AUSTIN WILLEY,
B. H. CUSHMAN,
WM. HASTINGS,
WM. R. PRESCOTT,
} *State Committee.*

Special Notice.

The Female Anti-Slavery Society of Hallowell will sell, during the meetings to be held in this place on the third week in January, the articles left of last year's sale, together with an entire box since received from Cabot. Any other articles which may be sent to them will also be sold for the benefit of the cause.

J. B. WILLEY, Sec'y.

Hallowell, Jan. 10.

Annual Meeting.

We may be allowed to suggest the importance of collecting and forwarding whatever funds are on hand, or may be obtained for the benefit of the cause. Every article of produce or manufacture will be useful.

Do not forget the Liberty Standard, and if you have not the amount on hand, please ask some kind neighbor to lend it to you. Now is generally the best time to pay these bills, and we assure our readers that it will be worse for us to do without than for them to pay them.

☞ Come to the meetings, and remember you are not to be met with the report of an "old debt"—not a cent. Come then with courage and bold resolutions for future effort.

American A. S. Society.

At the annual meeting of the Maine A. S. Society in Feb. 1841, its relation to the old American Society was dissolved with entire unanimity, the friends of that society approving the step. Since that time we have been independent of all foreign alliances, and the abolitionists of Maine have taken care of their own cause. Those questions which have caused much difficulty in other states have been carefully avoided, and we are united almost to a man.

The friends of the cause in this state, however, have been regarded as spurious abolitionists, and denounced as "new organizationists." Whatever that term may mean, that society, its friends and papers, regard the abolitionism of Maine as essentially different from *their* abolition, and during the last six months a vigorous effort has been made to convert the heretics. Quite a number of their agents have appeared here, and others have heard of in other places. They come not to *help us* in this state—not to cooperate with us in carrying on the cause, and the state society is not recognized as in existence. Their object appears evidently to be, to gain a foothold in this state in order to build up a party, at least, after their model, and introduce those old roots of bitterness which have produced much evil in other states. An agent, (Mr. Smith) recently passed through here and labored hard to convert the few who heard him to "old organization." He went over, though quite incorrectly, with the history of "clerical appeals," etc., etc., explaining how "new organization" came up by means of ministers —descanted upon "women's rights" and "non-resistance," claiming that the latter grew legitimately out of the constitution of the society he was advocating. But his great object seemed to be to destroy the liberty party, because, among other reasons, it conflicted with "non-resistance."

That society is in direct, unqualified hostility to the liberty party, and our advice is—to have nothing to do with it in any respect, but take care of our cause in the state, and if we wish for help, claim the privilege of asking for it. They intend to operate silently for awhile, then call conventions, and build up an antagonistic faction, where now harmony prevails.

The abolitionists gave, in N. York, the hand of fellowship, to some extent, to the efforts of this society; but last fall, at a large convention, they came out with an able address, written by Mr. Goodell and supported by Gerrit Smith and others, and recommended having nothing to do with them. The course of wisdom is undoubtedly the same for us.

We wish, however, to make an exception to some extent, in respect to George Bradburn. His views, and course, are far more liberal than those of other agents of that society.

The Age.

This paper contains some remarks upon what we have said respecting Hon. Reuel Williams, and says: "we venture to say the Standard will not publish his Speech upon the treaty." *We* venture to say we shall.—The course of the Liberty Party is essentially different in such cases from that of the democrats. All in his speech which relates to those points respecting which we have blamed him, shall be published; and if the editor of the Age, or any one else, wishes to take up his defence in those particulars, he too shall be heard. Come, neighbor, will you try it?

The Age then contains a long paragraph about "a British party," "coquetting with Lord Ashburton," "relying upon British influence," etc. etc., which is too silly to be noticed. None will regard it except those who have been blinded by the uniform course of the Age, in misrepresenting, and then refusing to "publish."

That the abolitionists "land both Mr. Webster and the treaty" is *not true*, friend. The treaty is not what we should have had in justice, but the *best we could get* while ridden nearly to death by slavery, and infinitely better than war, which was Mr. Williams's plan. And as for Mr. Webster, his servility to slavery has rendered him abhorrent to every lover of liberty.

It looks rather queer for "*democrats*," who are lugging the rotten carcass of slavery to their bosoms, to be taunting with "aristocracy" the only men in the country who are contending for human liberty.

As to the charge that we are plotting a "servile war" at the South, in concert with Great Britain—the best disposition we can make of it is, to return it to its father, with the very respectful request that it may be labelled, "*A weapon used in the war of democracy against the defenders of the rights of man*, 1843," and carefully deposited in the archives of American Democracy for the inspection of posterity.

Florida.

It has been confidently stated that there was a stipulation with Spain—that Florida, when containing the requisite population, should be admitted as a *slave* state into the union. We have taken some pains to examine this matter, and believe the opinion wholly unfounded.—The following extract from the Treaty is the only basis for the opinion referred to:

Art. 6. The inhabitants of the territories which his Catholic majesty cedes to the United States by this Treaty shall be incorporated into the Union of the United State, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the federal constitution, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights and immunities of the citizens of the United States.

How can this language be construed to guarantee any such right? It is such as would undoubtedly be used with respect to the acquisition of any other territory by treaty, and has no reference to slavery. It simply stipulates for the full rights of citizenship to the inhabitants on coming into the union. But is slaveholding a *right* under the constitution? We maintain that it is not. It confers that right upon no man, and it protects no man *as a slaveholder*. The legal right of slaveholding is derived entirely from state law, and is not an attribute of American citizenship. Were it otherwise every man in the U. States would have a right to hold slaves, and those state constitutions and laws which prohibit it, deprive their subjects of some of their rights as "citizens of the U. States," and of course, being repugnant to the constitution and laws of the U. States, are null and void. But no one will consent to this.

We claim, therefore, that the general government had no power to conclude a Treaty with Spain, securing the right of slaveholding to the people of Florida, and that any attempt to do it would have been unlawful. Giving those people the rights of "citizens of the *United States*," neither gave, nor guaranteed to them the right of slaveholding for an hour. We take issue with the Kennebec Journal on this point, and assert that Congress can abolish slavery in Florida at any time, without a violation of the Treaty.

☞ Lewis Clark, the ex-chattel whose speech we published some weeks since, is expected at our meetings next week. Come and hear him.

Next Week.

This is the last paper that will reach our readers before our State meetings, and we wish to say again, come on. If self-denial or sacrifice are necessary, abolitionists are the men to make it. Take your offerings to liberty and come to this great festival. The habits of hospitality with the people of Hallowell are too well known to need any remarks on that point. We have too some genuine temperance taverns, where horses will find good keeping, and at a reasonable price. Winslow, across the street, will do the thing that is fair. Emerson also at the American Hotel, will doubtless give satisfaction. Much important business is to be transacted effecting the whole state, and all parts should be represented here. *Come to the meetings.*

Henry Clay in N. Orleans.—Mr. Clay has gone south this winter to seek his fortune.—His reception at N. Orleans is spoken of as magnificent. "Every body was out to witness the scene, and convey a cordial welcome to the old statesman." The N. O. Tropic says:—

"The sugar planters have erected a flagstaff sixty feet high on their platform, in front of the custom house, sustaining a banner, one side of which appears, "Welcome to Henry Clay!—Protective Tariff—no Sugar!" and on the reverse, "The Liberal Friend!"

This was certainly *most appropriate*, and the honor of—"The Planters' Friend,"—was truly earned. No man understands better than Mr. Clay, the importance of the slave power to his election.

The Carole.—The final results of this case are not yet fully developed. A law case of great interest is now in progress in the Criminal Court of New Orleans. The owners in Richmond of the Creole slaves sued the New Orleans Insurance offices for the amount of their insurance on the slaves, $60,000, and the first legal talents are engaged in the case.—The ground of the slave traders is not stated, but should they lose their insurance for any cause, it will be a heavy blow upon the slave trade. The decision will be one of great importance.

Legislature of Maine.

The Senate was organized on the 5th inst. by the choice of Edward Kavanagh President, and Jerre Haskell Secretary. Rev. John H. Ingraham was elected chaplain.

In the House Wm. T. Johnson was chosen Clerk, David Dunn Speaker.

The Secretary of State laid before the House the votes for Governor, when a committee was appointed to receive and count them, the result of which was as follows:

Whole number of votes	71,788
Necessary to a choice	35,895
John Fairfield had	40,855
Edward Robinson	26,745
"All others"	4,188

The House find some difficulty in choosing a chaplain. If, as usual, the clergymen of Augusta and Hallowell were requested to officiate, that offensive Mr. Judd would appear, and the party would fail to carry out the pique of last year. The order, however, finally prevailed to appoint a committee to invite as many clergymen from the two villages to officiate as they should think proper.

It would have been a saving of $2 a day if the two houses could have agreed upon the same chaplain, although the constant services of two men may be necessary in this particular.

The vacancies in the Senate were filled, except Kennebec, in convention of both Houses.

Election of Col. Morse.—Since our notice of this election last week we have learned that we were not quite accurate. Instead of the whigs alone leaving their party, a large number of democrats also voted for Col. Morse, and many of them will never go back. Mark that.

Hard Pressed.—The whig papers, in noticing the election of Col. Morse of Wilton, speak of him as a "whig abolitionist." You must be hard pressed, gentlemen, to claim a man as a whig, who has wholly and publicly renounced your party, and who regards its corruption so great that it would be crime for him to remain in it.

The Black Law.

Contrary to our fears expressed last week, the black law of Ohio is repealed. The bill passed the Senate—yeas 25, nays 11. It is said the whigs sought to defeat the bill, however, both parties are claiming the honor of doing what two years ago both derided.

Mark this down as another conquest to liberty.

Latest News.—The Bangor Courier recently announced the surprising fact that Mrs. Child, editor of the N. A. S. Standard had come out against the liberty party! and this has gone into many other whig papers.

That paper has from the first day of its existence been totally opposed to that party; intated such opposition is the chief occasion of its existence, and at no previous time has it been so respectful towards it. Quite a piece of news, friends.

The value of her judgment on the subject may be learned from the fact, that she was so ignorant of political affairs as not to know when the elections of New York took place.

Governor's Message.

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I congratulate you upon the highly favorable circumstances under which you have assembled. May not one mode of expressing a sense of gratitude on our part, for the many numberless blessings of Providence, be a faithful diligence in the discharge of public duties?

For a particular statement of the condition of our finances, I refer you to the report of the Treasurer. It gives me pleasure to be able to say, that, notwithstanding the embarrassments of the times, and the considerable falling off in the estimated revenue from public lands, the interest on the public debt, and some ten thousand dollars of the principal of every other legal claim upon the treasury during the past year, has been promptly met and accomplish this, in part, it is true a most generous tax was assessed the last year by the good sense and patriotism of the people, but will never result in the payment of any which they were not bound in necessity to do, by the faith and credit of the State, and support an economical administration of the government.

The funded debt of the State is now about $1,700,000. That portion of it which was contracted to defray the expense of defending our frontier from invasion, and protecting public property in 1839, it is expected will be restored to us by the General Government. The remainder, incurred for the payment of bounties on the production of wheat and flax, and to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government for a series of years when the assessment of any tax, will have to be provided for in some other way. That it *be provided for*, though obvious enough, I do not avoid earnestly pressing upon your attention. We are now public debt is repaid by the mighty energies, and checking the progress of some of our Sister States in the Wrong, proving by such a lesson, let us endeavor to be rid of ours as soon as practicable.

That a national debt is a national curse, I hold to be a political heresy of the most ominous character. If in some communities public debt, by its extensive ramifications, and combination of interests, is made to strengthen the hands of power, and to prevent reforms which a grinding tyranny would otherwise produce, such arguments can have no application here. With us, government is no *usurpation*. It is not a power *adverse* to the will of the people, but is a *voluntary institution* of their own. It is in fact a part of the people themselves, having, with them, identical interests and common objects. The enjoyment of equal rights, a common participation in the choice of public officers, the sentiment of patriotism, a general diffusion of intelligence, and the prevalence of a sound morality, are the better guaranties for the stability of government, than any, that merely pecuniary interests can afford. Here, a large *permanent* public debt has no redeeming influences. It is essentially adverse to our true policy and principles—being incompatible with the free political institutions and the prosperity of a state. Its continuance therefore, when avoidable, is a misfortune—when otherwise unjustifiable. I cannot but hope, that the *speedy and reduction* of our debt, with a view to early *extinguishment*, will be a leading feature in the policy of all who may be intrusted with the management of public affairs.

Among the means at hand for this object may be named, the amount soon probably to be received from the General Government, which, saying nothing of the balance of "Massachusetts claim," as it is called, will cover half a million of dollars. This sum is hoped will be sacredly devoted to the object of reducing the public debt. It is but a small portion of the debt falls due the present year, and none in 1844—but it is improbable that many persons holding bonds would refuse to avail themselves of an opportunity to receive the amount before due. If not, the money so received might be invested in stock of the United States, to be subsequently sold and the proceeds appropriated to the payment of the public debt, as, from time to time, it should become due.

In carrying out this policy, it will, of course, be necessary to continue the present tax of one hundred thousand dollars. The people, seeing it to be necessary, will bear it cheerfully. If it was fully to undertake to support government for a series of years without taxation, sooner that fully to refund for, and we are a wiser policy, the better. If it was impolitic to borrow near a quarter of a million of dollars to pay away in *bounties*, to those, who, with others, must at some time be called upon to pay the very identical sum incurred, sooner that payment is accomplished, the better. Delay will aggravate, rather than cure the evil.

Let a tax then be assessed, which, in conjunction with the income to be derived from the tax on Banks, and with incidental receipts, shall be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government and pay the interest on the public debt—let the whole amount to be received from the General Government, toward the reduction of that debt—let all the net revenue hereafter to accrue from the public lands be devoted to the same purpose—let there be the most rigid economy practised in every department of the Government—let all unnecessary drains upon the treasury be cut off—there be no indulgence in wild speculations, nor engaging in fanciful schemes of "improvement," and the happy fruits of such a policy, I apprehend, would soon be realized.

My recommendations of last year in regard to making the payment of costs in criminal prosecutions a charge upon the respective counties in which they accrue, and the retaining in the treasury the amount of the tax on Banks for the payment of the interest on the public debt or other purposes, I would most respectfully renew. The views then presented I have gained strength, in my own mind, by time and further reflection.

The report of the Land Agent, which is herewith transmitted, will exhibit the particular condition of that department. The money received from the sales during the year, from all sources, is about $36,000. This falls considerably short of what was anticipated; and so far as regards the amount due for *previous* sales of land and timber, the limited collections may be attributed to the depressed state of the times, business, and great scarcity of money. That the amount received for sales made *during the year* is small, is probably owing to the new terms prescribed to the Land Agent by the law passed upon this subject at the last session of the Legislature. Under the last system but few sales have been effected, and but a trifling revenue from that source can be expected. If the present plan be persisted in. A sagacious individual would hardly expect to obtain the full value of property, by a forced sale at auction, requiring payment in cash. How can the public expect to succeed better in such a policy than individuals?

The timber upon the public lands is constantly exposed to danger from fire—and to preserve it from pillage, surrounded, as many of our timber townships are, by lands of Massachusetts upon which operations are constantly going on if practicable, will at least be attended with considerable expense. Would it not be better therefore, that the restriction imposed by the law of the last session, be relaxed—that permits be granted to an extent corresponding with the demand of business, and upon more liberal terms, taking care that the State be fully secured? The avails will probably be as valuable to us now, to aid in the reduction of the public debt, as they will be at any future period.

The suggestion of the Land Agent in regard to roads across our unsettled territory—the appointment of Commissioners to adjust settlers' claims for land, under the late treaty—to the expediency of appropriating a portion of the school fund, for the benefit of those who have just become subject to our jurisdiction and laws—and touching various other matters pertaining to his department, are highly worthy of your consideration; to which, I would respectfully commend them.

The report of the Adjutant General is herewith submitted. It is gratifying to perceive, that, an awakened spirit has manifested itself in regard to this truly republican institution, in some parts of the State. I cherish the hope, that this spirit may spread until all shall more fully appreciate the importance of a *citizen soldiery*, and lend their efforts, not to ridicule and destroy it, but to maintain its honor and promote its efficiency and usefulness.

The law of the Revised Statutes which was suspended at the close of the last session, seems to meet with strong opposition from those who claim to be true friends of the militia. That it has serious defects, is obvious. And that much of the opposition to the law of 1834, arose from disaffection with the whole militia system, I have no doubt. Where, however, opinions among military men are so conflicting, I will do no more, at the present time, than to commend the subject to your attention, with the hope, that you may so dispose of it, as to secure the good of the militia, and command general satisfaction.

I also lay before you reports made to the Governor and Council by the Directors and Superintendant of the Insane Hospital. Treating of matters so deeply interesting to the cause of humanity, and containing highly important suggestions and recommendations in reference to the interests of this noble institution, these reports cannot fail to secure your earnest consideration.

The committee appointed under Resolve of March 18, 1842, "to investigate the affairs and management of the Insane Hospital, and for other purposes," made report to the Governor and Council in June last. Three hundred copies were immediately caused to be printed and distributed to the members of the Legislature, agreeable to an Order of the House of Representatives of May 27, 1842. A copy of the same is also herewith transmitted.

By a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury under date of November 3d, I have been informed, that under the Act of Congress appropriating the proceeds of the public lands, approved September 4th, 1841, the sum of $17,551 90, is due to the State of Maine, which will be duly paid on the application of the authorized agent of the State.

In my address to the Legislature at the commencement of its last annual session, I endeavored to demonstrate, not only the unconstitutionality of the Act under which this distribution is made, but its gross injustice and inexpediency. The proceeds of the sales of the public lands, it appears to me, cannot fairly be distinguished from other monies in the Treasury, so far at least, as the power of Congress, in relation to their appropriation and use, is concerned—especially, as a large portion of the public lands now unsold, have been acquired by *purchase* and not by accession from the States.—That the Act involved the power of *taxation* for the purpose of distribution, seems evident—a power, no where conferred in the Constitution.

The amount thus distributed being needed to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government, it is clear, that its abstraction from the treasury creates a void which must necessarily be supplied. This can only be accomplished by *taxation*, direct or indirect. For the general government, therefore, to proffer us a sum of money with one hand, while the other is employed in withdrawing a much larger amount; graciously insisting, that it is thereby conferring a *benefit*, is a palpable trifling with our common sense.

The views then entertained and expressed, have been confirmed by further reflection; and I am gratified in being able to add, seem to have been fortified by resolutions subsequently adopted by the Legislature.

Regarding the Constitution of the United States as *above all price*;—believing that its infraction would be poorly compensated by a paltry dividend of money, I shall appoint no agent to receive the amount said to be coming to this State, without express direction from the Legislature to that effect.

By the new apportionment of Representatives to Congress under the late census, the number assigned to this State being less than was contemplated in the Acts of March 17th, and May 30th, 1842, further provisions by the Legislature has become necessary. The district, in preference to the general ticket system, heretofore prevailed in this State, and will I am persuaded, continue to give the most general satisfaction. The peculiar views and interests of the various parts of the State will, probably, under this mode, be more truly represented—and the respect also which is thereby shewn for the wishes of a minority, it is believed, cannot be without its salutary influences.

The question, you will perceive, I regard as one of expediency merely. For, whatever may be the power of Congress, *directly* exercised relative to the formation of representative districts in the several States, I apprehend it has no power to direct and prescribe the action of the State Legislature. If, therefore, your opinion should accord with that here expressed and you should determine from choice, to adopt the district system, I would suggest, in order to guard against the misconstruction of your views, the propriety of making this unconstitutional *mandate* of Congress, the subject of remonstrance or protest.

My views in regard to banks and the currency, have been heretofore fully expressed in my annual messages. It is unnecessary to repeat them—and, as they have undergone no change, I have nothing to add. The report of the Bank Commissioners will probably be laid before you at an early day of the Session.

A change in the time of the meeting of the Legislature, from winter to summer, I continue to believe would tend to reduce the expenses of the government, and in various ways promote the interests of the State. We are not without evidence, also, that public opinion is in favor of such a change. I would, therefore, again recommend, that the question of an amendment of the Constitution for that purpose, be submitted to the people.

I transmit herewith a Report, with accompanying documents, of the Commissioners appointed under Resolve of May 26, 1842, to confer with the authorities of the General Government upon the subject of a proposed settlement of Northeastern Boundary of this State, and for other purposes.

The result and final adjustment of this question, even if it should be regarded by the people of this State as preferable to further procrastination and another foreign arbitration under *present auspices*, I am persuaded, is far different from what they had anticipated.—For myself, I can truly say, that I have been deeply disappointed, to use no stronger term. By this however, I would not be understood as intending to cast censure upon the Commissioners of this State. They were selected by Legislature as gentlemen of elevated standing—commanding, in a high degree, the confidence of the public, and as eminently qualified for such a service. The correspondence on their part was conducted with signal ability, and the embarrassments of their position, and the circumstances by which they were ultimately induced to submit the question to the determination of the Senate of the United States, are fully appreciated. But, however their course may be regarded, the result is nevertheless a subject of deep disappointment.—The course of the British Government, so far from having been, as was anticipated, conciliatory and liberal, was marked by an unyielding and grasping spirit. Its liberality, if any was evinced, was in unmeaning diplomatic compliments, while its exactions were in acres and substantial privileges. For this State can never admit that the case presented was one of *doubtful title*, in which the adversary parties might reasonably be expected to compromise by "splitting the difference." The relinquishment of a claim, therefore, by the British Government, to a portion of what has been denominated the disputed territory, cannot be regarded by us, as in any sense a *concession*.—If a portion of this territory was necessary for the convenience of the British Government, this State had a right to expect, on its being yielded, that a full and ample equivalent in *other territory*, would have been freely tendered. Towards the fulfilment of such an expectation, there has not been the slightest approximation.

The indirect overtures on the part of the British Government for an amicable adjustment of the boundary question, it is well known were met on the part of this State, in a spirit of magnanimous forgetfulness of the past, and with a generous regard to the supposed interests and wishes of her sister States. Earnestly entreated by the General Government, and pressed as she was by circumstances, she could not hesitate to place herself in a position admitting of an amicable and honorable settlement of the question, confidently trusting that the Government of the Union, in some of its departments at least, would secure her from sacrifice. For this step, she has no cause of self reproach. It was taken under circumstances that would fully justify its repetition. How this generosity and confidence on her part, has been rewarded, is seen in the result! But I forbear to dilate upon the subject especially as it would be unavailing. If in this, Maine "has not been treated as she has endeavored to deserve," it is far from being the first instance. All her injuries, however, cannot shake her sense of duty. As a member of the Union she will continue to be, what she has ever been faithful and true. And if she could be satisfied that the sacrifice was necessary for the good of the country, she could in that find ample consolation. To insolent and unfounded pretensions, she can yield nothing; to the cause of patriotism and the Union, everything.

I have received from the Governor of the State of Connecticut certain resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that State, relative to the tariff, the bankrupt law, the act for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands and to West Point Academy, which are herewith laid before you.

The tariff, as a source of revenue, but especially by the important benefits it is made to confer upon individuals and classes, has ever been a subject of deep and absorbing interest—often strongly agitating the whole country, and once at least, by the extreme length to which it was pushed by private interest, threatening a rupture of our glorious Union. That the time is near when political aspirants will cease to endeavor by means of it to acquire popular favor and obtain power, we have no reason to expect. But we may hope, that arguments addressing themselves to interests purely selfish, will not always, or generally, predominate over the impulses of patriotism.

It is not against a tariff, however, but its *abuses* only, that I speak. This mode of raising a revenue for the support of the Government, seems now to be almost universally regarded as the most convenient and expedient, notwithstanding the impossibility, under any adjustment of a tariff, of attaining *perfect equality* in the burdens imposed; for the duty being paid by *consumers* of taxed articles, the amount of the tax must of course be, to a considerable extent, irrespective of *property*.—But, the general favor with which this *mode* of taxation is regarded, does not extend to its abuses. If in addition to the inherent and unavoidable inequalities of the system, it be made to confer *special favors* upon one section of the country, or upon particular classes of citizens to the detriment of other sections and other classes, it becomes anti-republican and oppressive—and, violating the plainest principles of natural justice, it is not strange that it should become odious. The favors of government should be dispensed, not only with a liberal, but an *impartial* hand.

I would not be understood as opposing all *discrimination* in selecting articles for taxation. The legitimate purpose of a tariff should be *revenue*—but in its adjustment, those articles may be favorably regarded that are classed with the *necessaries of life*, and enter largely into the daily consumption of the poor. A reasonable protection to the industrial classes of the country also, under a judicious arrangement of a tariff, could hardly fail to be secured—but it should be *incidental* merely to the main design, and would not therefore conflict with the views already expressed.

The tariff adopted at the last session of Congress, however, is regarded as inconsistent with these principles and views. It proposes to raise a much larger sum than an economical administration of the government requires, and is unequal and unjust in its operation. The public voice clearly calls for an essential modification of it.

Whatever opinions may be entertained as to the constitutionality of some of the provisions of the Bankrupt Act, but few, it is believed, will question that "it is unjust in its operations, and subversive of moral obligations—that it tends to encourage frauds, to destroy confidence between man and man, and to aggravate the embarrassments of the country." Its repeal, so far as I have become acquainted with public sentiment in this State, would be regarded with general, not to say universal approbation.

Disclaiming all rights to interfere with matters of local interest merely, in any of our sister States, cases may nevertheless occur, in which, their proceedings would involve consequences of such general concernment, as to justify, if not require, an expression of opinion, at least, by the government and citizens of other States. Such, I think, is the case presented in the contest now going on in Rhode Island. Our Republic is a confederation of States. Together they fought the great battle of freedom—together established their independence—and upon common principles, instituted their respective governments.—These principles assert the national freedom and equality of man, and the perfect right of *self government*. Can these principles be subverted and trampled under foot, and that too by military force, in one part of the Republic, and all other parts of it remain unaffected and indifferent? On the contrary, I hold that in the maintenance of these principles, there is an identity of interest—that, the vindication of them, is a common duty.

Under the exercise of their right "to establish or *change* their form of government at pleasure," the people of Rhode Island substituted a written *Constitution* for the *Charter of a British King*. Under the latter the inestimable right of suffrage was limited to a small minority, who under the forms of law, deprived the majority of many valuable rights and privileges incident to a free government.—These rights and privileges, the Constitution restored. But the constitution thus formed, has been set aside, and the government put in operation under it, resisted and overborne by military force. It is true, that all this has not been done, without a *pretence* of right.—The validity of the Constitution is denied, because the first movement of the people towards its formation was *spontaneous*, and did not originate in an *act of the Legislature*. But it is not easy to perceive how the Legislature possess such exclusive power. If they have it, whence is it derived? The people have never conferred it upon them—nor did even the *Charter of* CHARLES II. contain any provision respecting it. Can the *servants* of the people, with *limited* powers, do, what the *people themselves*, with *unlimited* powers, cannot do? To my mind the proposition involves a great absurdity.

But I refrain from attempting an elaborate view of the subject. My desire has been to call your attention to it, by presenting a few of its most obvious features. Should the occasion present, in your estimation, a favorable opportunity to contribute some thing, by way of resolutions or otherwise, to advance the great cause of human rights, and to sustain the principles which lie at the foundation of our republican freedom, you will judge whether it is not incumbent on you so to do.

As this will be the last annual communication, I shall have the honor to make to the Legislature of this State, I avail myself of the occasion to express my deep sense of obligation and of gratitude to my fellow citizens for their distinguished favor and confidence as evinced in repeated elections, and otherwise—and, for the generosity and kindness, with which they regard errors I am but too sensible of having committed. Nor can I omit to allude to the kindness and courtesy with which I have been treated by those with whom I have been associated in the administration of the Government. These recollections, together with a consciousness of having faithfully endeavored however great or numerous have been my failures to discharge my official duties with a single aim to the good of the State, and the best interests of the people, will be to me, in retirement, a source of unalloyed satisfaction.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, January, 1843.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Emancipator.

WASHINGTON, *Friday, Dec. 23d* 1842.

The House of Representatives had been induced not only to appropriate this day to private bills, but to meet at 10 o'clock, which is two hours earlier than usual to expedite business. They then set to work with great resolution, to act first on such bills as had been fully matured and passed to a third reading at the last session, and were not objected to by every member.—Almost one hundred bills of this character were passed, and then a class less forward, but unobjected to, were taken up and finished.

Some of those that had been objected to, were again brought forward and passed, the objection being withdrawn. It is probable that most of these will also pass the Senate, and thus long delayed justice will reach a vast number of claimants, including nearly all whose claims are beyond a reasonable doubt. It will be recollected that this process would have taken place last session, but for the meanness and obstinacy of Mr. Cooper of Georgia, who, in revenge for Mr. Adam's conduct in objecting to a grossly unfounded claim, persisted in objecting to every bill on the calendar. Fortunately he was not in the House today.

OVERSEER ANDREWS.

After the undisputed bills were all disposed of, Mr. Giddings, Chairman of the Committee of Claims, within whose particular charge all this business naturally falls moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, to take up the disputed bills. Now, it so happens that the first on the roll of disputed bills, is a claim for compensation for the loss of a slave in Florida.—He is represented as a man of uncommon talents, able to read and write, master of no less than four languages, and was pressed into the service as an interpreter, and somehow got lost; and now the master demands pay for him. Mr. G., it is well known, does not think it constitutional for the Federal Government to legislate about slavery, and he was likely enough to have a word to say on this case, despite of the 21st rule, and all that. Instantly, however, a Southern representative moves that the House adjourn till Tuesday next. Mr. Giddings was doubtless reluctant to lose the day set apart for private bills, and therefore called for the yeas and nays on the adjournment. As soon as this call was made, Mr. Thompson modified his motion to Monday. At first a sufficient number did not rise to demand the yeas and nays—most of the members apparently preferring to dodge the responsibility of voting for it, and yet not desiring to lose the chance of having two play-days at a time for Christmas. At length, tellers were demanded, which obliged members to go out upon the floor and show themselves one way or the other, and then the yeas and nays were ordered, on which the motion to adjourn was withdrawn.

Mr. Andrews, the driver of the Kentucky delegation, with a surly insolence of tone and manner, in which few, even of his class can match him, cried out that he did not think there were so many demagogues in the House; he would renew the motion, and if they wanted the yeas and nays, he would give them that, too, and see how many demagogues there are in the House—looking hard across at Mr. Giddings.—The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and the result was a tie, yeas 80, nays 80. The Speaker thereupon, doubtless observant of the state of mind of the overseer, and mindful of some of the disciplinary lessons of the last session, voted yea, and the resolution was carried. Instantly the rowdies set up a clapping and shouting, that no school-master in New England, would allow among his boys on receiving leave for a play spell. Even the overseer himself actually looked so exulting that a stranger might have thought him pleased. As the names were called for the vote, Mr. Adams gave full utterance to his NO, and when the result was declared, he spoke out, "We see how many demagogues there are." "Yes," replied Mr. Andrews, who overheard the remark, "and I am sorry to see the oldest member of the House taking the lead among them; and that is not the only part of his conduct that I despise."—And then he chuckled. It is mortifying that there should not be in the house, either a public opinion or a rule that can keep such barbarians in the bonds of decency; but overseerism will out, and it is my duty to let the public see its workings, even in these paltry details.

FRENCH SPOILATIONS.

Mr. Adams gave notice that he would *on Wednesday next*, move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill providing for the satisfaction of claims of American citizens for the French spoilations committed prior to 1800.

PETITION AGAINST SOUTHERN LAWS.

Mr. Winthrop presented, under Mr. Adams' rule, the memorial of Benjamin Rich and 155 others, of Massachusetts, most of them owners or masters of vessels, setting forth that seamen are seized and imprisoned in some of the Southern ports of the Union, to the injury of commerce and contrary to the privileges of citizenship guarantied by the Constitution, and praying relief.

The Committee of Commerce, to whom this petition is referred, consists of Hon J. P. Kenedy of Md.; R. C. Winthrop of Ms.; G. W. Toland of Pa.; T. Childs of N. Y.; K. Rayner of N. C.; B. Randall of Me.; S. J. Andrews of Ohio, T. W. Williams of Ct.; and E. Ferris of N. Y.—all northern men but two, and all Whigs but the last named, and he favorable to the Right of Petition. The country will look to this Committee for a full investigation of the grievance complained of, with the powers of the general government to afford relief, and a bill which is so plainly just and effective and constitutional that no man can vote against it except on the ground of upholding slavery. Such a report, from that Committee, will go a great way towards restoring the equilibrium of the constitution, and to put a period to the usurpation of the Slavocracy.

The people of the North will not acquiesce in any covert disposal of a memorial signed by so many of the first merchants, lawyers, bankers, shipmasters, statesmen and scholars of Boston—by John Pickering and W. H. Prescott; by Samuel T. Armstrong and Thomas H. Perkins; by Martin Brimmer and Franklin S. Dexter; by Henry Lee and Edmund Dwight, and a host of other names of similar stamp.

MR. MORGAN offered a resolution directing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to repeal so much of the act of the Territorial Legislature of Florida of 1832 "to prevent the immigration of free negroes and mulattoes in this territory," as imposes a capitation tax on said persons and authorizes them to be sold in case of non-payment, &c. &c.

MR. WELLER moved to lay the resolution on the table; *carried*, Yeas 133, Nays 80.

MR. SLADE offered a resolution, (prefaced by a preamble stating that the law of 1820 declared the foreign slave trade to be piracy and punishable with death, that a traffic in slaves is and had long been carried on in the District of Columbia, in the very heart of the Nation, within sight of the President's House and the Capitol, involving all the principles repugnant to human rights, which characterize the foreign slave trade, and that the Constitution provided for the cession of a Seat of Congress should exercise exclusive jurisdiction, that the Representatives of all the States meet on common ground, where laws involving the peculiar principles of any of the States should not operate,) declaring that all laws authorizing the slave trade in this District ought to be repealed, and instructing the Committee on the District to report a bill therefor.

Mr. S. moved to suspend the 21st rule for the reception of the resolution; *negatived*. Yeas 73. Nays 111.

A message was received from the President recommending the acknowledgment of the independence of the Sandwich Islands.

GLEE CONCERT.—Several of our neighbors at Augusta propose to give us, at Hallowell, an evening's entertainment with glees, on Wednesday evening of this week, at the Hallowell House. We have spent many an hour in singing with some of the gentlemen, and have no doubt they will perform much to the gratification of those who attend.

Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the book stores, and at the door. Performance to commence at 7 o'clock.

Some person should be appointed by the State Society next week, to attend as their delegate, the World's Convention to be held in London next June.

IMPORTANT.—Mr. Leavitt at Washington has forwarded us a copy of so much of Mr. Adams' Speech at Weymouth as relates to Mexico and Texas, published in a pamphlet with a translation of the same into both French and Spanish. It will be circulated extensively in South America and Europe, and its effects will not be lost. How is our country disgraced by being identified with slavery!

Georgia and Mr. Calhoun.—The legislature of that state has passed strong resolutions in favor of Mr. C., and elected decided Calhoun men as members of the democratic national convention.

Massachusetts.

After a great number of ballotings for speaker of the House of Representatives, a man was finally taken who was strongly Anti-Slavery, thus securing the liberty votes, and was elected. Four Liberty Representatives appear to hold the balance both in the House and on joint ballot. The democrats say they have 176 in the House "*including four abolitionists*," (!) and the whigs 174. Who will be governor is yet a mystery. It is quite likely, however, that whigs enough will prefer that "miserable loco, Morton," to the liberty candidate to secure his election. The Whigs are in a fix.

General Intelligence.

Nominations by the Governor.

The following nominations have been made by the Governor to fill the vacancies occasioned by the non-election by the people in September:—

KENNEBEC.—Asaph R. Nichols, Clerk of Courts. Benj. Cook, of Gardiner, and David Coombs of Waterville, County Commissioners.

SOMERSET.—Joshua Gould of Norridgewock, Clerk of Courts. James T. Leavitt, County Attorney. Rufus K. J. Porter, of New Portland, Caleb Leavitt, of Athens, and Ambroze Finson, of Hartland, County Commissioners.

PENOBSCOT.—William T. Hilliard, of Bangor, Clerk of Courts.

WALDO.—Joseph Miller, of Lincolnville, and Edward Young, of Swanville, County Commissioners.

PISCATAQUIS.—Alexander M. Robinson, of Sebec, County Commissioner.

FRANKLIN.—Ephraim Woodman of Wilton, and Archibald Talbot, of Philips, County Commissioners.

WISCONSIN.—The Detroit Advertiser says:—We noticed the other day, the refusal of Governor Doty of Wisconsin, to recognize the present session of the Legislative Council.—That Body have in consequence, adopted a resolution, requesting his removal. The vote stood 30 to 2.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN—a new paper—has nominated JOHN TYLER as a candidate for the Presidency, subject to a National Convention.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.—The National Intelligencer of the 21 ult. contains advertisements for 96 runaway slaves. A reward of $3,500 is offered for their apprehension. How contented!—[Ober. Evan.]

THE FRYING PAN AND THE FIRE.—Some of the citizens of Florida are about petitioning to Congress to be annexed to Alabama. We though they were in a bad state enough already.

A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature of Arkansas, reducing the salary of the Governor to $1,800, Secretary of State to $600, Treasurer to $800, Auditor to $800, Supreme Judges to $1,000.—The pay of the members of the Legislature was also reduced to $3 per day.

NEWSPAPERS.—Dr. Johnson, when in the fullness of years and knowledge said, "I never take up a newspaper without finding something I should have deemed it a loss not to have seen; never without deriving from it instruction and amusement."

POSTAGE.—It is said that several of the P. M's in the cities urge the Department to recommend a reduction of the postage rates, at least so as to conform to the decimal currency of the United States, but Mr. Wickliffe is apprehensive that it will so affect the revenue of the Department, that it will not be sufficient to support the establishment.

The Collector of Kingston, (N. H.) advertises to sell at auction, one and a half miles of the Boston and Maine Railroad for non-payment of taxes.

It is stated that there are now eight or ten consumptives in the *Mammoth Cave*, in Kentucky, who design remaining there for the winter. The proprietors of the Cave have announced that they will not be able to accommodate any others for some time to come.

OH, HOW HAPPY.—It is said that over two hundred couples committed matrimony, in this State, on Thanksgiving day.—*Mass. paper.*

A young French lady, of good family and character, has announced in a Paris journal, that she will give herself, with three million francs property, and one million in cash, to any English nobleman who will marry her.

Married *printers*—May they never want *caps* for the *heads* of their little ones, nor *beds* whereon to lay their *forms*.

MASSACHUSETTS has given at least $6,000,000 for religious and literary purposes within 30 years, besides large incidental bequests by individuals.

Administratrix Sale.

PURSUANT to license from the Probate Court of Kennebec County, the Subscriber, Administratrix of the Estate of Daniel N. Dole, late of Hallowell, deceased, will on Saturday the eleventh day of February, at one o'clock in the afternoon, sell on the premises at Public Auction, all of the Real Estate of the said deceased, situate in the village of said Hallowell, including the reversion of the widow's dower, being the place where the deceased last lived, and containing about one third of an acre of land also a dwelling house and other outbuildings standing thereon, for payment of debts.

NANCY DOLE, *Administratrix*.

Jan. 9, 1843. 3w23

HENRY B. STANTON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 10 STATE STREET, (UP STAIRS,) BOSTON. Mr. S. practices in all the State Courts of Massachusetts, and in the United States' Circuit and District Courts, including all matters in Bankruptcy, Equity, Admiralty, &c. References—SAMUEL E. SEWALL Esq., Boston. DANIEL CADY, Esq. Johnstown, New York.

Boston, Oct. 1842.

MEDICINES of all kinds constantly for sale by SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell.

Wait's Rheumatic Liniment.

A POSITIVE cure for all Rheumatic and Gout affections, also for Chilblains, for sale by SAMUEL ADAMS.

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MARRIAGES.

In this town, 1st inst., Mr. J. M. Winslow to Miss Harriet Hayden, both of this town.

In Boston, Freeman Baker of Sidney, Me., to Miss Maria B. Palmer of Conway, N. H.

In Vienna, by D. K. Frohock, Esq. Mr. Cyrus Roberts, of Rome, to Miss Julia Ann Fulsome, of V.

In Kennebunk-Port, by Rev. T. N. Lord of Biddeford, Stephen W. Dearborn, to Miss Caroline Bickford of Kennebunk-Port.

In Portsmouth, N. H., David P. Penhallow to Miss Mary F. Yeaton. They will sail in a few days in the brig Delaware from Boston, to reside at Oahu, Sandwich Islands.

In North Troy, Vt. David G. Robinson, M. D. of Monmouth Me. to Miss Mariette, daughter of the Hon. Orrin Dorman, of Lower Canada.

In Wayne, Jan. 1. Mr. Ebenezer Norris to Sophronia Chandler.

DEATHS.

In Augusta, Mrs. Anna, wife of Mr. Gilbert H. O'Reilly; on Saturday last, at the residence of G. H. O'Reilly, Miss Sarah Gill.

In Boston, 12th ult., Miss Mary Ann Jordan, of Wiscasset, aged 26.

In Mercer, Dec. 1, Heman Wiley, youngest son of Mason Wiley.

In Searsmont, Hannah Calderwood, aged 20.

In Albion, Mr. Samuel Shorey, aged 79.

In Paris, Saturday evening last, Elder James Hooper, for many years pastor of the Baptist Church in that place—aged 74 years. Elder H. was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature before the separation, and assisted in forming our State Constitution.

The Hancock and Waldo co. Conference.

Will hold its semi-annual meeting with the church in Ellsworth, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th and 18th days of January next commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday.—Preachers appointed for the meeting are Rev. Wm. J. Breed and Rev. W. Parker, Substitutes are Rev. M. Elms and Rev. A. Cole.

M. W. STRICKLAND, *Scribe.*

Anti-Slavery Convention.

To the Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the bounds of the New England Annual Conference who believe that all slave-holding is sin, and who are determined to use every means consistent with our ecclesiastical institutions, to remove it from the church.

Dear brethren.—The undersigned, believing that the time has come when we should agree have concerted and decisive action on the subject of slavery, and believing that further delay will be equally prejudicial to the interests of the slave, our own *reputation as Methodist abolitionists*, and the *harmony* and prosperity of the church of our choice and *affection*, after due deliberation and prayer, take the liberty respectfully but *earnestly* to invite you to assemble in the city of Boston, on the 18th of January, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed important to the cause of *unadulterated abolitionism*. Owing to circumstances which we deeply deplore, but over which we could exercise no control, our operations have been retarded, our ranks broken and deranged, and our prospects to some extent darkened. Brethren who once stood in our front ranks have retired from the field in despair, and now, instead of cheering us on in the noble contest for REFORM they call upon us to *abandon* our enterprise as utterly *impracticable*, quit the church and seek refuge from the polluting touch of slavery rather by *flight* than *victory*. But you, brethren, have not so learned Methodist abolitionism.—We trust you counted the cost too well in the outset to pursue such a course. Therefore, dear brethren, let us rally with all *our might* at the time and place aforesaid, and take such action as the circumstances of our cause require. We hope every church in the conference will be well represented, and for ourselves we shall rejoice to see members from other conferences present, and have them participate in our deliberations.

The convention will probably continue two days, and we hope brethren will come prepared to stay till the close. In the mean time, let us all pray that God may direct our counsels, and lead us to such action as shall be most conducive to the good of the slave—*be purity and peace* of the church, and the advancement of our holy religion. Should any of you be unable to attend the convention, we hope you will write, stating your views and feelings in reference to *Methodist Abolitionism*, without reserve. We want to know the exact state of our cause. All communications for the convention may be directed the care of Rev. D. S. KING, post paid.

With due respect, we are, dear brethren,

Yours for the slave,

M. TRAFTON, Boston.
D. S. KING, "
B. F. TEFFT, "
DAVID H. ELA, "
WM. C. BROWN "
CHARLES MERRITT, Lynn.
E. M. BEEBE, "
I. PORTER, "
T. H. ATWELL, Saugus.
J. D. BRIDGE, "
H. CUMMINGS, Duxbury.
P. CRANDALL, Worcester
J. SHEPARD N. Brookfield.
E. W. JACKSON, Natick.

To the Mechanics of Maine.

The Mechanics' Association of this town have chosen the undersigned, a committee to extend an invitation to the Mechanics of this State, requesting them to assemble in General Convention in this town, the approaching summer.

We accordingly invite, by the publication of this notice, the Mechanics of the State of Maine to meet us in Convention in Gardiner, on the 9th of August next, for the purposes of adopting such measures as will most effectually ELEVATE THE MECHANIC.

Our brethren may rely upon every effort being made for their comfort while here, and our Association will do all in their power to make the meeting useful and interesting.

H. B. HOSKINS.
WM. PALMER.
I. N. TUCKER.
J. BERRY JR.
CHAS A. ROBBINS.
JOHN WEBB.
P. C. HOLMES.

Gardiner, Jan. 2 1843.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Saganaw City, Michigan.

J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw) County is; he will make investments for others in lands, pay over for nonresidents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming emigrants to it.

Vegetable Jaundice Elixir,

AS prepared by the subscriber, has given good satisfaction for the cure of Headache, dizziness, drowsiness, sickness at the stomach, and all those complaints so common at this season of the year which the human frame is subject to.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Dentistry.

D. H. GOODNO, Dentist, having taken an office on front street, formerly occupied by E. K. Butler, Esq., tenders his services to the public in all the varieties of MECHANICAL & SURGICAL DENTISTRY. Terms will be unusually low and work warranted.

Poetry.

From the Liberty Bell.

The Chase.

BY JOHN PIERPONT.

Ho hunters of the panting slave,
Thus, from your house and hounds has fled,
And sought a refuge where the brave
Of other days for freedom bled;
Bring your fleet couriers to a halt!
Call in your hounds!—they're all at fault.'

Your slave—the thankless refugee!
Feigning some terrible alarms,
Dares, for protection, look to me;
Yes, casts himself into my arms;
And says that he has heard them tell
Where Prescott fought, and Warren fell:—

'That he has heard about a pile,
That heavenwards lifts its stately head,
That day may leave its parting smile
Just where my bravest children bled,
Like victims, at their country's call,
To purchase liberty for ALL:

'And that, long ere 'October's sup,'
At Richmond, tinged one raven lock
Of Webster, he had heard of one,
Who said,—not far from Plymouth's rock;—
'I hear the hammer's sound!—I see
"The furnace smoke of slavery!

"Before my sight the vision swims,
"Of fonts! artificers, by whom
"Fetters are forged for human limbs,
"While Midnight's wrapt them in her gloom,
"And smites the strokes of her sullen bell
"Chime in with the strokes of that work of hell!

"I call on those, who, round the flame
"Of righteous law, keep watch and ward,
"Or, in Religion's awful name,
"Serve in the temples of the Lord,
"To let these sinners feel the ban
"Of Church and State,—of God and man!"

'And trusting that the soul that spoke
Such words, yet lived, in all my bounds,
Your hunted one shook off your yoke;
And, from your lashers and your hounds,
He is among us, and fled to me,
Resolved on death or liberty.'

'Poor cheated "chattel!" When I sing
Of freedom, and old Ward's disasters,
I mean, I'm free from George the King,
Not free from you—my southern masters!
O, no; the slaves from you that slip,
I'll catch and hold, for you to whip.

'For, thus it is written in the bond
That holds the North and South together:—
So, masters, when your 'things' abscond,
Be it in warm or wintry weather,
I nab them:—so dismiss your pack
Of hounds; and come, and take him back.

'For I have also "things," that talk,
Each furnished with an iron claw,
To 'hook' such 'rascals' as loiter walk,
With, or without the forms of law:—
So come, and feed* my lipped pack;
Come and 'convey' your chattel back.'

Good God! Is it to such a note
That staunch old Massachusetts yelps?
Opens she thus her deep toned throat?
Falls she in thus, with younger whelps?
In the hot chase of fleeing gangs,
In human limbs to flesh her fangs?

The fires of freedom *must* she quench—
The proud old Mother of us all—
Upon her Altar and her Bench—
On Bunker's Hill—in Faneuil Hall?
Must the last spark in the trodden out,
Lest her old Virgin sister pout?

No!—Let old Massachusetts tread
Queenly, along her rugged shore,
From Plymouth's rock, to Marblehead;
And, as the surges rage, and roar,
And foam,—let her look down, and say,
'Well thundered, Ocean!—roar away!

'The Hand that lifts your threatening seas,
Has reared these ramparts on my line:—
Be still, or stormy,—as you please;
'Tis all the same to me and mine.
These rocks my ground- and children guard;
So, beat away!—you'll find, they're hard.'

So, too, when Southern despots chafe,
And scent their flying hondman's track,
Within her lines let *him* be safe;
And, though their foam, like demon fall back;
And let *her* lift her hand, and say,—
'From Berkshire's hills to Buzzard's Bay,

* *Qu.* 'fee'?

From the Western Citizen.

Anti-Stavery Hymn.

Guide us, O thou great Jehovah;
Save; O save our guilty land!
Though our foe is proud and mighty,
Bind him with thy powerful hand:
See, he rages;
Bind him with thy powerful hand.

Open thou the prison doors,
Bid the bondman freely go;
Let those arm, revealed in power,
Bear his cause triumphant through.
Strong Deliverer,
Bear his cause triumphant through.

While he treads the wheel of slavery,
Bid his hopeless fears subside;
Bear him through oppression's current,
Lead him safe on freedom's side:
Songs of praises
Freedom's friends will give to thee.

To my Brother at Sea.

When nightly loud the bleak wind blows;
When pattering rain disturbs repose;
When fiercely beams the lightning's flash;
When boldly rolls the thunder's crash:
Then I think of my brother far away,
Alone! on the open sea.

Alone! did I say?—No, God is there!
And he will bead a sister's prayer.
O! he can quell each raging storm;
Yes, he can still the heart's alarm!
Then I'll think of my brother far away,
With God! on the open sea.

We shall meet again,—for God must hear,
His promise is,—"I'll answer prayer."
He'll answer it in his own right way.
And who would his gracious purpose stay?
We shall meet in that land so far away,
Where there is no more sea!

The Family.

A Mother's Motto sent to her Children.

"Be of one mind, having compassion one of another. Love as brethren; be pitiful, be courteous."

What profound meaning is here expressed! How high the tone of good-will! How ardent the wish that breathes through every word!—It is wisdom and love combined; the calm striving of a spirit, seeking to attune the present unity, and to prospective happiness of kindred souls. Who but a mother could feel such deep thrilling emotion as it bespeaks? and who but her could pen such moving eloquence? Her bosom seems to swell with anxious care, but it is suppressed; and if she sighs it is in subdued tones, which pierce and heal; for she cannot wound without bathing the wound with her tears. O what a name!—mother!

No created thing but thyself can know the wonders and the woes enshrined within thy name! Mother, thou art thyself a world in miniature, a fountain of empire! What vicissitudes, what honors await thee!

Nothing can neutralize a mother's love for her children. Her children are but another name for herself, or some priceless treasure, buried in her bosom more than a mine of gold. The moment she saw her infant babe she loved it; and from that moment the impression was indelible; and although the moment was touched with fear, and chilling with anxiety, fleeted, disarmed her ardent prayer for her tender second self, yet she hoped and loved it more; and as years rolled on, and gathered in their folds the vast extremes of joy and grief, she watched its growing existence with fondness of youth, the light step, the gay smile that danced upon the glowing cheek, and the flow of unsuspicious soul, as it caressed the bright moment and dreamed of a more lovely morrow. She saw her children seated by her side, and around her, and heard with pleasure their amusing stories and sallies of childish wit.—How happy they appear! the mystery of the future, with its dangers and death, may afford thoughts for future minds, but not for the careless. They are like the innocent lamb, which, mocking the freaks of its own shadow, and sporting on the green lawn by the side of its mother, feels no fear, and is ready for the sternest butcher, who hurries for his life while he smites at its innocent mirth. But the mother ponders all these things in the heart. A heavy thought just disturbed her high wrought meditation, and she involuntarily cried, Lord, let the cup pass from me. Her children saw a cloud pass over her expressive countenance and penetrating eye, and one of them said;—perhaps mother is not well; and it passed off as unny a like cloud has done before. But it was transient.

How fast children grow; how soon they are big, and think themselves wise and strong, and able to manage for themselves! they soon become sensible about their own way; and whereas they used to be shy, now they are proud, and begin to look firm, as if they meant to act for themselves. Ah! here we have explained the cause of a mother's sighs and tears.

While the children were little, running their hunning top in the yard, or swimming their little boats in the wash-tub, or amusing themselves with the jumping rope, they occasionally "stepped upon her toes, but now they tread heavily upon her heart." While they were little and within her sight, she had to bear with them; but now, that they are matured and going away, she fears for them; for she has trod the margin of the same precipice, and knows the depth. A moment when she will venture to look down the craggy vault below, where she saw temptation, danger, and death in fearful outline, fell guilty, and was saved by falling into her mother's arms. Ah! these parental conquests, running to their own strength, ventured alone, looked, and were lost. O what a blessing is a teachable spirit, a respect and love for family help, by which we are shielded from temptation, and saved in the hour of peril!—Children, hear the counsel of your mother.—"Be of one mind, having compassion one of another. Love as brethren; be pitiful, be courteous."—[Christian Repository.]

England in the Reign of Henry the VII.

The household book of the Duke of Northumberland, edited by Bishop Percy, may give us some notion of the mode of life in the noblest and most opulent families of England, at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The number of persons in the establishment was about two hundred and twenty, of whom something over fifty were strangers or guests, daily provided for.

The average expen-e of meat, drink, and fire, for each person, was reckoned at a penny and a half-penny per day, which Hume supposes would be equivalent to about fourteen pence in his time. These items formed two thirds of the whole expense of the establishment.

The frugality, with which the household was managed, appears from the fact no servant could be absent a day, without having his mess struck off; the number of pieces which must be cut from every quarter of beef, mutton, pork, or veal, and even from fish, are determined, and must be charged or accounted for, by the different clerks appointed for that purpose; no capons or other poultry were allowed, except "for my lord's own mess," nor were plovers to be bought even for that purpose, except "*in Christmas and principal feasts; and my lord to be served therewith, and none other, and to be bought for a penny a piece, or a penny half penny at most.*"

The luxuries enjoyed may be inferred from the fact, that the family had fresh meat only from mid-summer to Michaelmas, (September twenty-ninth,) living all the rest of the year on salted meat, with few or no vegetables: that no *sheets were used*; that only forty shillings are allowed for washing throughout the whole year, most of which seems to have been expended on the linen belonging to the chapel; that only seventy ells of linen, to be spun into a yard, are allowed for this great family, this linen being made into eight table cloths for my lord's table, and one table-cloth for the knights, the servants having none; that only ninety-one dozen of candles and eighty chaldrons of coals were allowed for the establishment through the year; and that after Lady-days no fires were permitted in the rooms, except "half-fires, in my Lord's and lady's, and Lord Percy's and the steward's." He seems to have had but two cooks for this household, to have occupied three country seats, having furniture only for one. "No mention," Hume says, "is any where made of plate; but only of the hiring of pewter vessels.—The servants seem all to have bought their own clothes from their wages."—[See *Hume*, Vol. iii, Note (G.)]

From the Wreath.

The Art of Printing.

There are three kinds of printing, called *zylographic, typographic and stereographic.* In *zylographic* printing the writing is carved on wooden tables. They are then covered with ink and an impression is taken. This is the oldest method of printing known, and is still in use in China, (where it was known as early as 1100 years B. C.) Japan, and Thibet.

Typographic printing is that, in which single letters are used. These are properly set up and placed upon the press, when the work is printed.

In *Stereographic* prioting, pages composed of many types are transposed by casting, into plates or tables, from which copies are printed.

The cities of Harlem, Strasburg and Mentz, all claim the invention of modern printing. A man by the name of Guttenburg, conceived the idea of typographical printing in Strasbourg, but soon removed to Mentz, where, with the help of Peter Schoffer, he brought the art to perfection. Guttenburg in 1449 connected himself with a wealthy citizen of Mentz, named John Fust or Faustus; who soon after entered into a partnership with Peter Schoffer, who now become the true perfector of printing. The first work of any size, which this firm published, was Guttenburg's Latin Bible, which was printed in 1445. Faustus and Schoffer, were the printers of some Greek and Latin Bibles by the copying of which the monks had gained large sums. They, not understanding the great multiplication of copies; ascribed it to the inspiration of Satan. Soon after, Faustus went to Paris with some of his Bibles, but was obliged to leave in haste on account of the persecutions which the German monks raised against him. This gave rise to the well known tradition, that he was *carried away by the devil.*

THE SABBATH YEAR.—There will be fifty-three Sabbaths the present year; its first and last day occurring on Sunday. May this year be one of the happy which the commencement and close is characterized be felt throughout the entire cycle. May it indeed prove a rest year to all. May all our friends find rest in the highest and best sense of the word—rest from distracting cares—rest from anxious suspense—rest from painful infirmities—rest from unhappy strifes—rest from unholy ambition—rest from covetousness—in a word, rest from all those perplexities which disturbs the current of life and render existence a curse rather than a blessing.—[Portland Transcript.]

Agricultural.

FARM WORK FOR JANUARY.

Keep moving through the winter if you would be strong in the spring. "Labor and be strong" said the wise man of old. It is folly to think of recruiting our strength by idleness. Moderate labor keeps the blood in good order and the mind at ease.

Wealthy farmers cannot exhibit their benevolence to better advantage than by employing the needy through the winter; and laborers will better to work at half price than be idle. Is something difficult to adjust prices of labor in the winter season; but as in many kinds of business a man can perform as much by the hour in winter as in summer, let him be paid by the hour. And when the work is of such a character that it may be done by the job, this mode of hiring is best for both parties. Wood may be cut by the cord, and it may be hauled by the cord. Threshing may be done by the bushel and grave may be carried by the load. In all such cases the laborer feels that he is at work for himself; that his wages will be in proportion to his labor.

Threshing should all be done before January where rats and mice are not employed as farm stock, but if any grain now remains in the sheaf let it not be forgotten, it must be attended to immediately. The straw will not improve by age, nor the kernel by remaining in the hull.

THE WOOD PILE.

It is now pretty well settled that it is better to haul wood enough in the winter for the whole season, than to leave off haying and reaping to gather fuel for cooking.—There may be some little doubt as to the plenitude of the earth first cleared to sow grass seed on green sward land, without first going through a course of tillage; but on this question, of logging, there cannot be much—log-rolling. Some dandy farmer, some *Graduate* from the Lowell Bar, may raise a little quibble on this question; but the great mass of practical men will agree that July is not the best time to haul wood.

WINTER SCHOOLING.

Many complain that they live so far from the school-house their children cannot attend in cold weather. Such parents should recollect that those who go a mile, daily, to school, are more healthy than those who are constantly at home.

People who never go out to meet the cold will be visited by it oftener than those who are daily exposed to the weather. The general practice, which now prevails, of heating school-houses by means of stoves enables all to sit comfortably, in any part of a good house provided their feet are made warm on entering it.

Scholars in our common schools ought to commence the art of composition. At 12 or 14 they cannot well comprehend the abstract rules of grammar, and they will understand them better by being taught how to compose and make use of grammatical rules than by treasuring them up in the memory without any practical application.

Teachers who understand the business will not be guilty of giving out abstract questions for young scholars to write upon; yet how many there are who will propose to children to write on *Virtue, Friendship, Society* or on some of the operations of the mind!—The most abstruse questions are often propounded to be written upon by a tyro. Why not direct them to write on what they may have some distinct ideas. Let a boy first describe some operation on the farm, or in the work-shop. And let a girl write on cooking or sewing, if she has ever been so fortunate as to notice any such business at home.—[Mass. Ploughman.]

AMERICAN FLOUR.

The Liverpool correspondent of the N. York Union says:—

"During the recent discussion in the London papers respecting the relative prices of flour and bread, (the complaint being that the miller and baker keep up the price of flour and bread, wheat being now much lower in price than for many years past,) a curious fact has transpired. It appears that Lemana, biscuit maker, Threadneedle street,—who made an immense fortune by his business—found, by experience, that either in biscuit or bread, American flour will absorb from a 13th to a 7th more of its weight in water, than any other flour. Mrs. Raudell, in her domestic cookery, (which made more money to John Murray, of Albemarle street, than Byron's most successful works,) states also, that a stone (14 lbs.) of American flour will make 21 1-2 lbs. of bread, while the best kind of English flour will, from a like quantity, produce only 18 1-2 lbs. of bread. This is a curious fact, but as it is now taking the rounds of the public journals, must operate favorably for American flour."

Miscellaneous.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

A question of interest to the Commercial world now arises out of the new relations established by the late English treaty with China, viz: whether other commercial nations will be allowed an equal participation in the trade now expected to be thrown open with that country. The English have obtained privileges of trade with four new ports in addition to Canton.

The French politicians and press with their customary jealousy of British ascendancy at once begin to assume the tone of demand, and insist that the whole of Europe at least, must be interested in this advancement. "Let England," says the Courier Francois, "submit all the nations of Europe to a participation in the benefits of these commercial concessions, and China, no longer having to do with a single State, but with all which modern civilization comprehends, will not attempt to engage in a resistance which would be desperate."

The English Chronicle, noticing these pretensions and expectations of the French says:—

"Will France—other European nations, and the United States be content to let us monopolize the advantages of this treaty? Already the French press demands that equal concessions be secured for their trade and the United States will doubtless attempt admission to the like privileges.—With these claims England has no concern; she desires not the exclusion of other nations, though she regards the only for herself; and if France and the United States can procure from the Chinese Government similar trading stipulations, our merchants will meet them in the new ports in the spirit of honorable rivalry which foreigners have been accustomed to experience elsewhere. English commerce has no need of monopolies to be successful."

This is very fair, in appearance at least. If the five China ports should really be thrown open to the world, it would seem that the ship owners of the United States might find employment for a large part of their surplus shipping, in undertaking the carrying trade from China to the non-commercial nations.—[Port. Adv.]

OPENING THE WINDPIPE.—The Bucks County (Pa.) Intelligencer makes the following very interesting and useful statement:

"On Wednesday last, Mr. James Kerr, an elderly gentleman, while dining at Mr. Tucker's, in our borough, was choked by a piece of roast beef lodging in his windpipe; his breathing was almost immediately arrested, and in the course of ten or twelve minutes, the functions of life were entirely suspended. At this critical juncture, Dr. Wm. S. Hart, who had been called to Gregson arrived, when the former immediately opened the trachea, and by inflating the lungs repeatedly, in the course of three or four minutes respiration was established, when the obstruction was readily pushed up and disloged from the throat of the patient. We learn that the wound is healing, and that the individual has suffered no inconvenience whatever from the operation.

We deem it a duty to assist in diffusing such facts as widely as possible. Presence of mind and the prompt resort to such operations would doubtless have saved many a valuable life.—[Albany Daily Adv.]

☞ A correspondent of the N. Y. Union says—"As it has been stated in some of the city papers, and repeated in others at a distance, that the Hon. John C. Spencer has expressed an opinion favorable to the conduct of Commander Mackenzie, and in condemnation of his son, I deem it my duty to say that I am in possession of a letter from Mr. Spencer's family, in which the reverse of any thing of the kind is indignantly asserted. And I shall here add, to avoid further misconception, that Acting-Mid-shipman Philip Spencer was as fondly beloved by his parents as ever a child was or could be."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A friend writes to us from Concord N. H., that Dr. Jackson's geological survey of that State has resulted in the discovery of various mines of coper and iron. "One of the coper mines of Coos county," says our correspondent, "is destined soon to be a great source of wealth in the enterprising people of that portion of the State. The mine is inexhaustible, yielding 33 per cent, pure copper of a superior quality, which, with the expense of one cent per pound transportation, can be brought to Boston in any quantity."—[Boston Post.]

COLORED LITERATI.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer mentions that ALEX. DUMAS one of the most celebrated literary characters of France, is a full *mulatto*, his father being a complete negro from one of the West India Islands.—He was nevertheless, a General of Artillery, and his son is deemed second only in literature to Victor Hugo. It is said that an American gentleman, being invited to dinner, found himself placed on an equality with a colored man, slipped away as soon as possible, complaining bitterly that he was placed at table next a mulatto! Dumas, it is said, is about to receive the distinguished honor of being elected a member of the French Institute, an honor to which the American gentleman would probably aspire in vain.

ANECDOTE OF KOSCIUSKO.—This benevolent man who has been termed the hero of Poland, once wished to send some bottles of good wine to a poor clergyman at Solothurn, and as he hesitated to trust them by his servant, lest he should smuggle a part, he gave the commission to a young man of the name of Zeltner, and desired him to take the horse which he himself usually rode. On his return, young Zeltner said that he never would ride horse again. He gave him his purse at the same time. Kosciusko inquiring what he meant, he answered: "As soon as a poor man on the road takes off his hat and asks charity, the horse immediately stands still, and will not stir till something is given to the petitioner; and as I had no money about me, I was obliged to feign giving something, in order to satisfy the horse."

☞ But the worst kind of idolatry professed Christians have amongst them is the worship of *departed saints*. How well are there are no Roman Catholics here to-day. Well, I do not expect there are; and if there were I should have but a poor face to reprove them, while almost every protestant denomination has its patron and deified saint. I confess I was never able to understand the difference between worshipping the virgin Mary and Benjamin Randall, John Wesley; or John Calvin; and it is certain that the holiness of these and other good men are often times put where that of Jesus Christ ought to be put. I regard them as good men, who have finished their course, and have gone to receive their crown; but should I be considered a heretic, I will never acknowledge either of them to be the founder of my religion; but will stand as independently on the foundation Jesus has laid as though these good men had never existed.

JUDICIOUS.—A gambler in stocks found, on settling his account with an associate, that he was about fifty thousand dollars in debt. I cannot pay it, said he. How much can you pay? asked his friend. Can you pay twenty thousand? No. Can you pay ten thousand? No. Five thousand? No. How much can you pay? Five dollars is all I've got. Very well, give me that, and call it settled.—[Jour. of Commerce.]

A bankrupt in Vermont lately gave in among his effects a set of rollers of his labor, nine small children. He thought his creditors entitled to all his acquisitions since he became involved.

Great National Work.

TAPPAN & DENNET, No. 114 Washington Street, Boston, propose to publish by subscription, in Fourteen Monthly Numbers, at the low price of 25 cents each No.,

THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON,

BY JARED SPARKS. Each No. to contain between 40 and 50 pages, and to be embellished with the following fine Steel and Copperplate engravings, viz.

1. Portrait of Washington at 13. Frontispiece. 2. Portrait of Mrs. Washington at 26, by Wollaston. 3. View of Mount Vernon. 4. Battle of Braddock's Defeat.—5. Head Quarters at Cambridge. 6. Plan of Boston and Environs. 7. Head Quarters at Morristown. 8. Head Quarters at Newburg. 9. Plan of Farms at Mount Vernon. 10. Battle of the Brandywine. 11. Portrait of Washington by Stuart. 12. Encampment at Valley Forge. 13. Battle of Germantown. 14. Facsimile of Washington's Hand Writing.

The Portraits were taken from the original paintings. The plans, sketches, and other engravings, have been compiled from the best drawings, as well English, French and American, as from Special Surveys and sketches of manuscript drawings in the possession of General Lafayette, which are executed with scientific accuracy and beauty.

The well-known ability of the author, the abundant means which he possessed, viz.—More than two hundred Manuscript Volumes of Letters and Papers, purchased by Congress; ten years' researches in the public offices in London, Paris, Washington, and all the States of the Union, the confidence reposed in his application; as well as the access he has gained to valuable private papers in different parts of the country,—have brought into his hands a mass of materials, original and important in their character, which, we trust, will be found to have contributed essential aid in enabling him to execute with more accuracy and completeness his many purposes; and have enabled him to present in a degree for the time and labor they have cost. Its publication has not only involved extended and laborious research on the part of the author, but great pecuniary responsibility on the part of the publishers.

The price affixed to this work, is less when the execution is considered, than that of any other publication in Europe or America. The investment and expenditures connected with this undertaking, are much greater than usually attend publications of the kind. It will be apparent that the publishers must rely on an extensive sale for their remuneration.

The engravings above are thought by many, to be worth the whole cost of the work. To non-subscribers, the price will be much enhanced.

The following notices have elicited approbation might be added, from gentlemen who have examined the work but the publishers conceive it to be unnecessary. Letters have been received from those distinguished persons, concurring in the opinion that the work is in every respect richly deserving of public patronage.

Among the notices which have given to the aid of their subscriptions and influence, are the following gentlemen, viz:

Hon John Quincy Adams—Hon Martin Van Buren—Hon John Pickering—Hon Jacob Burnet of Ohio—Josiah Quincy—Francis Wayland D. D.—Rev Moses Stuart—Robert C. Winthrop, Esq of Boston—Henry Lee Esq—Rt Rev Bishop Doane—Hon James D'Wolf of R—Rt Rev Bishop Brownell—Hon Isaac C Bates—Hon Hopkins Everett of N H—Hon S Longfellow of Me—R Seawell Joses Esq of N Carolina—John Sargent of Penn—Hon Simon Snyder of Pa—Hon Levi Lincoln—Hon S Van Rensselaer, of N Y—Hon Wm Slocumb of N—Hon W W Pope Ky—Hon L W Tazewell of Va—Hon Tristam Burgess of R I—Hon Wm Ashley of Missouri —Hon Daniel Webster—Hon Abbott Lawrence—Hon Joseph Story—Hon Edward Everett—Charles Jackson —Hon Lemuel Shaw—Samuel T Armstrong—Wm B Calhoun—John C Warren M D—James Jackson M D —Gov John Davis Worcester—Hon Chipman Johnson of Va.

☞ Active and trustworthy men can find employment in procuring subscribers for the above work.

☞ Letters addressed to the publishers, post paid, with applications for agencies, or orders, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ Postmasters and others who obtain subscriptions and become responsible for five copies, shall receive a sixth copy gratis. Payments will be made to the Publishers know. by the 1st of October, how many copies are subscribed for and how they shall be forwarded. 6w

Vegetable Syrup,

FOR FEMALES ENCIENTE,

THE most safe and effectual remedy for lessening pains and sufferings attendant on parturition that has ever been discovered.

The most delicate female may use it without the fear of injury to herself or offspring.

The proprietor has in his possession many letters, showing that it fulfils all the purposes for which it is recommended, not only in lessening pain and assisting the process of labor more easy and safe but in promoting the speedy recovery of the mother after confinement.

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Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,

SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

NOT only the cheapest, but probably the best remedy ever offered to the public for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, PHTHISIC, INFLUENZA, and diseases of the Lungs. Recommended by many Physicians in their practice, and has been used by more than One Hundred Thousand persons within a few years, effecting some of the most astonishing cures, as will appear by the bill of directions accompanying each bottle of the medicine; even those who have been given up by their Physicians and friends as incurable with "CONSUMPTION" have been restored to perfect health by its use. It has had a very extensive sale, and the demand is increasing. It secures the confidence of all who become acquainted with its effects. By many families it is kept constantly, and all those by all who are subject to Coughs or Colds. If seasonable application be made to this syrup, and the directions strictly followed, the patient will not be disappointed in his expectations.

The proprietor and manufacturer of this medicine, S. P. Sears, Druggist, Hallowell, is not offering to the public if he was not fully convinced of its beneficial valuable remedy for all the diseases of the lungs, which it is recommended to cure, and at the low and reasonable price of 37 1-2 cents per bottle.

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper on which is a red label, signed by S. PAGE.

It is also for sale by the gross or dozen in Boston, W. C. Stimpson & Reed and E. & F. King; in Bangor, Dr. J. A. Berry; in Hallowell, Wm. Noyes & Co.; in Prentiss; in the County of Kennebec by all the Druggists in Augusta, Gardiner and Waterville, Alfred Lord; in Buxton, Jacob Roads, Jr.; in Saco, Bradford Cutts; in H. B. Lovejoy, Fayette; Ira Thing, Mt. Vernon; B. Page and D. Wyman, Jr., Belgrade; George Getchell and Thos. Fry, Readfield; P. Shaw & Co., China; Blackwell & Totman, Clinton; A Shaw and S. Brown, Monmouth; H. Dearborn, Pittston; Dr. Poor and A. Bryant, Windsor; S. C. Moulton and B. Dunn & Co., Wayne; N. Harris, Greene; Jos. L. Laine, Leeds, and at some store in all the principal towns in this State.

Wilton Factory.

THE proprietors of the Wilton Manufacturing Company would respectfully inform the public that their factory is now ready to receive WOOL to manufacture cloth for customers. Wool will be manufactured on shares or by the yard at the following prices, viz.—

Cassimeres, from	35 to 45 c'ts per yard.	
Common filled cloth,	30 to 42 do	do
Satinetts, *including warp*,	30 to 37½	do
Blankets, *2 yards wide*,	33 to 42 do	do
Flannel,	17 to 33 do	do
Pressed cloth,	25 do	do

The foregoing will be the prices if the wool is taken and the cloth delivered at the factory; if left with agents two cents per yard will be added;—cloths will be kept on hand to exchange for wool.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing done as usual.—The proprietors will hold themselves responsible for all work that goes out of their hands unfaithfully done.

HALLOWELL PERHAM, Jr, Agent

East Wilton, June, 1842. 46tf

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store,

HALLOWELL, MAINE,

BY

PAUL STICKNEY

HAS constantly on hand a large supply of Ladies', Misses, and Childrens' MOROCCO and KID SHOES of all descriptions direct from the manufacturers in Massachusetts, expressly for Retail Trade. Also,

Ladies' French Kid Slips and Ties
Gent's fine Calfskin Sewed and Pegged Boots
Gent and Seniors do do
Thick Boots and Shoes
Morocco Shoes and Purps
Kid and Morocco skins
Philadelphia and N. York Sole leather
Deer-skin Binding, Facing skins
Binding and Shoe Thread
Jewett's Blackball, Paste Blacking
Boot Nails, and almost every article usually kept in a Shoe Store.

As above, Ladies' For MUFFS and BOAS
Mens' and boys' Fur and Hair Seal CAPS.

The subscriber having been in the Shoe business for a long time and formed an extensive acquaintance with the Manufacturers in Massachusetts and elsewhere—has facilities for purchasing equal to any other dealer in Maine, and pledges himself to sell by the case, dozen or single pair, any article in the line, as cheap as they can be purchased in Boston.

July, 1842.

Notice.

JUST received by schr. Alpine, Capt. Walker, this Superfine FLOUR, Fancy brands of prime assortment of West India Goods, consisting of Molasses, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c. Also an extensive assortment of French, English & American Dry Goods, consisting of Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Prints from 6 to 20 cents per yard, which he offers to sell as low as can be purchased in the vicinity. N. C. PAGE'S Block.

JAMES A. WOODBRIDGE

Oct. 12, 1842. 3t

Trusses.

JUST received, a large lot of Thompson's Celebrated Trusses, which in addition to his former assortment gives an opportunity for persons of all sizes, ages and infirmities to be suited with either single or double Trusses. 7 SAMUEL ADAMS.

SARSAPARILLA and Tomato Bitters—Comstock's Worm, Camphor, Spirits, Black Currant and Old Root Lozenges—Poor Man's Plaster, and Warner's Tooth Powder, for sale by SAMUEL ADAMS.

PALM OIL for sale by SAMUEL ADAMS. 11